BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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CONFERREE MEETING.

The Republican Executive Committee of Centre county met in accordance with the call of the Chairman, S. D Gray, Esq., who called the meeting to order. The secretary being absent, Mr. Jas. H. Rankin was chosen Secretary, pro tem.

On motion, Edmund Blanchard and J. Spear Thompson, Esq's, were elected Representative Delegates to the Republican State Convention, at Lancaster, May 26th, 1875, with power to substitute, and John T. Johnston, Jacob D. Miller and James H. Rankin, Esq's, were chosen Senatorial Conferrees to meet with conferrees from Clinton and Clearfield, at the Bush House, Bellefonte, on Thursday, May 6th prox., at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. D. Gray,
Chairman.

James H. Rankin, Sec'y.
Bellefonte, April 27, '75.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—It is said that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is now better furnished with notaries public than any other in the United States.

—The Bourbon Government of Spain, borrowing a hint from the Southern Bourbons of this country, where in power, is driving out abnoxious schoolmasters.

—And next the Missouri legislature is going to Texas on an excursion. What crime have the people of the Lone Star state been guilty of to be thus afflicted?

—A New England Democratic paper thinks "the rum question bids fair to be a great bother to the Republican party." It will never be a bother to the Democrats. They swallow it raw.

—After many attempts the Rhode Islanders have succeeded in electing a legislature. The result of the last vote was favorable to the Republicans, and secures the election of the regular Republican candidate for governor.

—Horatio Seymour speaks of Governor Tilden as an "ugly honest" man. Tilden, we believe, is not uglier than the common run of men, but whenever a New York Democrat begins to grow honest he begins to grow ugly in the eyes of his political associates.

—Some of the Democratic papers affect surprise at the emphatic anti-third term tone of the Republican press. Their wonder is merely feigned, however. The Republican party is not a Grantolatrous organization, even if the Democrats are addicted to the worship of Lee.

—If the law-makers who composed the Democratic legislature of Missouri, Illinois, Indianna, Ohio and Pennsylvania are a sample of the incorruptibility and reform which is to follow when that party assumes full control of the reins of the government we pity the people. They were a disgace to the states which they represented.—[Girard (Kan.) *Press.*

—The cash system is becoming quite popular in several neighboring towns. It would be a blessing if it should become general.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are requested to assemble, by their delegates, in the Opera House in the city of Lancaster, at noon, on Wednesday, May 26, 1875, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

Each Senatorial and Representative district will be entitled to the same representation therein as they are entitled to under the present appointment of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

Russel Errett,
Chairman.

A. Wilson Norris, Sec'y.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

Legislators are supposed to be the direct representatives of the people, and in their legislation to express the will of the people in the way that will best conserve their interests, best facilitate the growth, progress and developments of the commercial and industrial interests of the community, and secure the best government for society and the individual. Legislators are varied in their character, and limited in the scope of their action.

We have National Legislators who enact laws for the Nation at large, and State Legislators who make laws for the State. Then there is a species of legislators whose action is still more limited and local; such as City and Borough councilmen.

All legislators should be wise, elevated in character, and be prompted by the most patriotic motives in their action, and devote their ability and effort to the perfection of government, and the securing to the citizen his greatest rights consistent with good government, and the most ample protection to society, by wise and timely legislation.

No legislator should become the champion of any peculiar dependent interest, nor the representarive of any peculiar class or sentiment. If he does, he suffers himself to become the advocate of policy legislation and legislation that antagonizes itself to counter interests, and instead of the greatest good to the greatest number being sought, it is most frequently the greatest profit to a few at the expense of the many. The legislator who becomes the advocate of mere policy legislation, which is mostly unwise in itself, destroys his independence as a representative of the people or community, and suffers his views to be narrowed and contracted by attempting to cater to any policy or class interest that may be the offspring of a regular and ignorant sentiment or prejudice, and thus unfits himself to discharge the duties pertaining to his office and position.

The responsibility of a legislator is equally great, so far as his relation to the citizen or community is concerned, whether he be a Borough Councilman, State Senator or Congressman. The first can no more disregard the interests and demands of his constituency with impunity than can the last. In each instance the representative is accountable, and should be held to strict accountability. Our Town Council, as a legislative body, has ordained and resolved some things wisely and some unwisely. It has done many things that had warrant of law for their doing and some things wholly without warrant of law for their doing. We will not in this article undertake to sift the archives and inquire into the detailed legislation of the body, but their failure to legislate recently on a question that very much concerns the peace, and good order of our town demands at least a passing notice of some of the action of that body. We refer to the failure of the council to enact an ordinance to establish a proper police force for our Borough. The only ordinance of record providing for the appointment of a police force, is one that authorizes the Chief Burgess to appoint a force of sixteen police, who shall serve *without* compensation. That the ordinance has been utterly disregarded, and been a total failure, so far as it tended to secure a proper police regulation for our town, is patent to every one. That the practice of appointing police, and resolving pay for them, without ordinance, and directly in the face of ordinance by the council for the last three or four years, is surely without warrant of law, and exhibits a recklessness and disregard of council for their own legislation, that not only invites criticism, but demands the censure of all law abiding citizens. There then exists no law for the police regulation of our town other than the ordinance providing for the appointment of some sixteen who serve *without* pay. Notwithstanding that said ordinance has been wholly ignored and disregarded by the council, and that its provisions have failed to secure a proper police regulation for our town, yet the council at its last meeting refused to enact an ordinance, to provide for the proper appointment of an effective police force. As the law now is there is no warrant to appoint a police other than that provided by ordinance.

Will we have a police force of sixteen appointed by a Chief Burgess wholly irresponsible, who will serve without pay, or will the council encourage every citizen to disregard law, by their continuous and flagrant disregard of their own enactments and law? We understand some of the council voted against the ordinance to provide for the establishment of a police force, because it might not meet the approval of the sentiment and element that elected A. Sternberg, Chief Burgess. We will not discuss the merits of his election, but think the reason and motive that deterred councilmen from doing their duty to be an exhibition of weakness, that no legislator should evince, and surely is no justification for a continued violation of law. Will council enact a law to provide for the appointment of police that will be efficient, and that will command their respect, sufficiently to secure their observance of it, or will they continue to disregard and violate their own enactments?

AN ALLEGHENY POLICEMAN VS. CENTRE COUNTY LAW.

The desperate robber Alexander Swords arrested. Officer Jerry Smith of the Allegheny Police, appeared at the lockup of that city with the prisoner above named, on Wednesday night of last week, the latter covered with blood from a wound on the back of his head. The officer stated that he was a person well known in police annals as a desperate character. We copy the following further particulars from the Pittsburgh *Commercial:*

"He is charged, it appears, with being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Crawford, the Butler county farmer, for the "garroting" of whom "Cockey" Ward is now in jail awaiting a hearing.

Information was received at the Mayor's office at the time Ward was arrested, to the effect that Swords was the man who assisted in the robbery of Crawford, and the police have been looking for him ever since. Last night, a few minutes before ten o'clock, officer Smith saw the accused in front of the La Belle saloon, in South Diamond. He took him in custody, and the prisoner demanded his authority for making the arrest, to which the officer replied that the prisoner was wanted for highway robbery. As soon as he heard what the charge was Swords broke loose and ran across Federal street and around the Diamond scales, but was induced to stop by an ounce of lead from the officer's revolver, which, it is thought, "whistled" in close proximity to the fugitive's ear. He was recaptured, and went along quietly enough until they came out onto Ohio street, where Swords again got loose, this time running rapidly along North Diamond toward Arch street. Another leaden messenger was sent after him, but he continued his flight, running down Arch street, closely pursued by the officer. After he had gone along the latter street a distance of two hundred feet the fugitive fell down, and before he could regain his feet he was again in the clutches of the officer. Now he made a most vigorous, desperate resistance, and was only subdued by a smart rap on the head with the mace. He was finally lodged in the lock-up, where, when the officers were searching him, he again showed fight, and it required the united strength of three men to manage him.

It is said that Swords made savage threats against Mr. Wolfendale, the foreman of the jury which convicted young Murray of murder last Saturday. This little matter will be brought up against him when he comes before the court."

It was a fortunate thing for the public, as well as some disadvantage to the prisoner, that he was arrested in Allegheny, instead of Centre county. In our county the officer would have been compelled to *read* his *warrant* to the amiable gentleman above named, and it is not every county that can always boast of such intelligent officers as we have in Centre, during which time he could have listened to the reading or walked off just as his own pleasure dictated, and saved the expense of trying a citizen in court, whose business it is to knock down farmers, or even a farmer judge might come in his way on the public highway, and rob them at will. As the fellow is within the jurisdiction of the Allegheny Court, he will no doubt be tried according to *law*, and the policeman who arrested him, will not be turned out of court saddled with the costs.

LANSBURY AND MEEK.

We mentioned the fact a few weeks ago, that Joseph Lansbury, a deserter, who shot Col. Butler ten years ago in Clearfield county, had been arrested in Lycoming county, this State, and lodged in the county jail in Pittsburgh. Lansbury made good his escape after the dastardly act and sought refuge in a western state, where he sojourned till after the war was finally closed, when he returned to this State and spent some considerable time in Emporium as an hostler, and went by the name of Billy Jones. He moved to other places, but was finally arrested as above. The *Watchman* true to its instinct and still foaming with treason, gave an account of the arrest on the 2nd inst., and made an unwarranted attack on Col. Butler, charging him with being a spy, and having shot a woman because she would not tell where her husband was, who had been drafted. We should have noticed this base falsehood at the time, but were well aware, as everybody else is in this community, that the *Watchman* never condescends to speak the truth of a Union soldier, when it can make a falsehood serve its purpose to a better advantage. From the time the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumpter, Mr. Meek imagined himself the leader of the Southern confederacy at the North, and always applauded rebel victories and shed tears over any success of the Union arms. His treason became so odious that he was finally arrested and escorted through our town by one of the boys in blue, to the great satisfaction of all our best citizens without respect to party. He was taken to Harrisburg, thence to Pittsburgh and finally, through the efforts of Judge Orvis, the United States officers were induced to discontinue the proceedings. Our fellow townsman, Captain A. B. Snyder, was the officer who made the arrest of Mr. Meek, who sometime after the arrest, was made, was appointed Marshal of a Democratic procession, which took place in this town. Notwithstanding, Mr. Meek's uncompromising Democracy, he peremptorily refused to march in the procession under the Marshalship of Captain Snyder; not because the Captain was not capable; not because he was not a good citizen; not because he was not a good Democrat, but because he had been a Union soldier who had done his duty to the discomfort of such men as Mr. Meek. The probability is that he has never forgiven the Captain to this day. This is not all, Judge Orvis, after the arrest, used extraordinary efforts to keep him out of the clutches of the law, and was finally successful. As a reward, Mr. Meek compensated him, the Judge, both belonging to the same party, by using every effort in his power to defeat the Judge, every time he has been a candidate for office since, and actually cheated him out of a nomination for the legislature by means of a forged letter, known as the Lytle-Chambers letter, in 1871. We would say to our friends in the western part of the State, that the foregoing accounts for Mr. Meek's hatred of Provost Marshals and Union soldiers. All the *Watchman* says is entirely harmless here, and is really not worth noticing elsewhere. The following significant despatch explains itself:

Brookville, Pa., April 10, 1875.

The following telegram was sent to P. Gray Meek, editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, this evening: "The article in your paper characterizing Col. Butler, who was murdered by Lansbury, as a sneaking scoundrel, and stating that he killed a woman, is false in every particular, and the man who wrote it is a defamer of the dead, a liar and a villian.

(Signed) "David Eason,
"A. P. Heichold,
"John S. Barr,
"B. Sweeney,
"Silas J. Martin."

The *Watchman* of last week publishes the forgoing, and for a great wonder, admits the truth of the dispatch, but makes an effort to defame the character of three of the signers thereof, in which there is about as much truth as there is in the story, originated by Democratic papers, that Lansbury was a Republican.

If Lansbury had been a Republican, the Clearfield Democrats would have said so at the time of the occurrence, which they did not do; therefore, the story is rather thin at this late day, and goes very far to prove that it is of recent origin to assist the democracy in getting out of an unpleasant scrape.

As a matter of information we copy the report of the murder as published in the Brookville *Republican* of November 4, 1864.

COL. CYRUS BUTLER KILLED BY A DESERTER.

"On Friday last Col. Cyrus Butler, and Lieut. Geo. Van Vliet, of this borough, acting under instructions from Pro. Mar. Campbell, left this place for Clearfield Co., for the purpose of arresting a deserter from both drafts, named Joseph Lansbury, who resides two and a half miles from Clearfield borough. They proceeded to his house before daylight on Sabbath morning, in company with a man named Miller, who was acquainted with Lansbury. They secreted themselves in the vicinity of the house and after daylight Lansbury came out of the house, when they undertook to arrest him, one going around each side of the house. They had been told that there was but one door to the house but unfortunately there was an entrance at the rear of the house, and Lansbury entered this door, bolting it after him. The officers burst the door in, when Lansbury retreated up stairs, Butler and Van Vliet following. The stairs were quite narrow and straight, so they could not both ascend together; Butler was, therefore, a little in advance of Van Vliet. They had proceeded but three or four steps up the stairs when Lansbury fired on them with a rifle, the ball striking Col. Butler in the bowels, and mortally wounding him. The officers still proceeded up the stairs, on the landing of which Butler fired, the shot taking effect in Lansbury's arm; at the same time Lieut. Van Vliet attempted to fire, but unfortunately his revolver did not go off. Lansbury then made a pass at them with his gun, and hit Col. Butler on the head, knocking him down. He seized hold of Van Vliet who hit him on the side of the head with his revolver, knocking him down stairs; but he immediately gathered himself up and got out of the house, Van Vliet in close pursuit, who, with Miller, pursued him three-fourths of a mile, Miller firing four shots at him, only one of which hit him, on the same arm that Butler had wounded; but finding that he was making for a shanty which was a rendezvous for other deserters, they desisted from the chase. Lieut. Van Vliet then returned to the house, and on looking for Col. Butler, found he had walked about one hundred rods from the house. He procured a conveyance and had him removed to Clearfield, where his wounds were dressed and everything possible done to save his life, but without avail. He lived until two o'clock Monday morning and suffered very much from the time he was wounded (nineteen or twenty hours,) until his death. After his death an inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts of the case, that Col. Butler came to his death by a gun-shot wound inflicted by Joseph Lansbury. After escaping from the officers, Lansbury went to Clearfield, had his wounds dressed, but no effort was made to arrest him."

The fact that Lansbury was allowed to leave Clearfield borough, where the authorities were all Democrats at the time, is conclusive evidence that they were in sympathy with him; but had he been a Republican, as they now allege, it would have been their pleasure to have had him arrested on the first opportunity, their stories to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Jack L. Spangler, Esq., District Attorney, made application to the court yesterday for a restaurant license for one of his clients, to which objection was made on behalf of the ladies of Bellefonte, who had sent in a long petition to the court, remonstrating against the granting of licenses. Notwithstanding Mr. Spangler is the law officer of the county, he took occasion to stigmatize the remonstrance "as a piece of impertinence on the part of the ladies," and remarked that they should leave such things to be performed by their husbands. On behalf of the ladies we ask "upon what meat doth this Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great?"

—The Romish clergy of New York city have presented what, at first glance would seem to be a new issue in the matter of the school question. They now propose that their own parochial schools shall be adopted by the State without dropping their sectarian character. Their former demand was that what they called their share of the school fund should be handed over to the priests to be used for sectarian education. They evidenly suppose that the people are so stupid that they cannot perceive that this is only the old demand under a new name. We shall yet have to decide whether the State or the clergy are to rule in America. The issue is already made in Europe.

NEWSPAPERS.

—We have received a copy of the Detroit *Free Press*, a weekly newspaper, published at Detroit, Mich., at two dollars per annum. It is an exceedingly interesting and lively journal, well managed and ably edited, and as a family newspaper, aside from its politics, is excelled by none. Mr. Lewis, one of its efficent staff of writers, is a genuine humorist, and each issue of that paper contains his amusing accounts of the doings at the central police station, where his Honor and Bijah, whom Lewis has made famous, figure so prominently, and other pleasing paragraphs. But one thing now remains for the *Press* to do, to place it among the leading papers of the day, and that is, to change its politics, by backing out of the Democratic ranks and shouldering the Republican banner.

—In last weeks *Berichter*, we noticed in one column of German matter, no less than 44 orthographical and grammatical errors. We don't know what kind of German dot editor calls that, but we would advise him to procure a German primer and learn its contents, before he undertakes to publish a German paper. "Schuster bleibe bei deinem Liste!"

—J. Trainer King, publisher of the Harrisburg Sunday *Dawn*, proposes soon to issue a daily paper.

——An Eaglevillian, named Kunes, was knocked down and kicked, cuffed and bruised considerably, at Lock Haven last week, by a crowd of roughs.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

I GO TO BED.

When I have lost all faith in man,
Or failed to consummate some plan;
When women fair are cool, unkind,
And things accord not with my mind—
I do not rashly seize my pen,
And in a flurry there and then
Declare this gladsome world to be
One endless round of vanity—
Ah, no! for this were mockery—
I go to bed.

When through my head there darts a pain,
And life seems an increasing bane;
When friends their patronage withhold,
And creditors become too bold—
I do not in seclusion mourn,
And curse the hour that I was born—
I go to bed.

When direful news comes o'er the sea,
Or Smith and Jones cannot agree;
When bank securities decline,
And spurious stuffs are sold for wine—
I do not with an awful sigh
Express the wish that I might die—
I go to bed.

When boys refuse to study Greek,
Write moral essays, practice, speak;
When girls of fourteen flirt and lace,
And like frivolities embrace—
I do not on high heaven call
For one to write our country's fall—
I go to bed.

When some D. D. deserts his creed,
And quacks their many victims bleed;
When editors write sharp replies,
And moneyed men keep back supplies—
I do not then in prose or verse
Implore the gods mankind to curse—
I go to bed.

When couples marry in great haste,
And servants pilfer, fret and waste;
When general courts the terms prolong;
In short, when things get somewhat wrong—
I do not bite my lips, and scowl,
And at the children snap and snarl—
I go to bed.

I go to bed, and soundly sleep,
While friendly angels vigil keep;
But if, however, I awake
Before my ailments me forsake,
I do not of my life complain,
But try the remedy again—
I back to bed.

Ye who have griefs—and who have not?—
Let past prescriptions be forgot.
My panacea for old and young
Is given in the English tongue.
It hath to untold millions wrought
Sweetest relief, nor cost them aught.
And now if you, like these, would be
From every pain and sorrow free,
Light a small lamp, and come with me—
I go to bed.

THE INFIDEL AND HIS DAUGHTER.

[Suggested by reading a newspaper paragraph describing the scene between the brave old Ethan Ellen and his daughter, on the eve of her death.]

"The damps of death are coming fast,
My father, o'er my brow;
The past, with all its scenes, have fled,
And I must turn me now
To that dim future, which in vain
My eyes seek to descry;
Tell me, my father, in this hour,
In whose belief to die.

"In thine? I've watched the scornful smile,
And heard thy withering tone,
Whene'er the Christian's humble hope
Was placed upon thine own;
I've heard thee speak of coming death
Without a shade of gloom,
And laugh at all the childish fears
That cluster 'round the tomb.

"Or is it in my mother's faith?
Now fondly do I trace
Through many weary years long past
That calm and saintly face;
How often do I call to mind,
(Now she's beneath the sod,)
The place, the hour, in which she drew
My eager thoughts to God.

"Twas then she took this sacred Book,
And from its burning page,
Read how its truths support the soul
In youth and failing age;
And bade me in its precepts live,
And by its precepts die,
That I might share a home of love,
In worlds beyond the sky.

"My father, shall I look above,
Amid the gathering gloom,
To Him whose promises of love
Extend beyond the tomb?
Or curse the Being who hath blessed
This checkered heart of mine?
Must I embrace my mother's faith,
Or die, my sire, by thine?

The frown upon that warrior brow
Passed, like a cloud away,
And tears coursed down the rugged cheeks,
That flowed not till that day.
"Not in mine," with choking voice,
The skeptic made reply—
"But in thy mother's holy faith,
My daughter, may'st thou die."

Our Story Teller.

MOONSHINE.

Mrs. Hamlyn stood alone in the nursery, turning over some of the children's lesson-books, when the door was opened noiselessly, and a head put inside.

"How do, Gracie?"

The little lady turned with a start at the sound of the voice, and, seeing the smiling face looking in, ran forward with extended hands and a cry of wonder and delight.

"Ned! what a surprise! I thought you were a million miles from here. Did you drop from the clouds?"

"Not far from them," was the laughing answer. "From the Rocky Mountains, at least."

Mrs. Hamlyn drew her brother inside, and installed him in the easiest chair the room afforded, as if she thought a man from the Rocky Mountains must be in special need of repose. The man in question did not seem to object to this theory; he leaned back and made himself very much at home.

"Is there any reason, Gracie," he said, presently, as, during a lull in the fire of questions, his eyes wandered round the room, "why this picture should not hang straight—excessively bad though it is? The work of the revered Parkinson I suppose? But I should have thought she would have hung it at a right angle—being made up of them herself."

"For shame, Ned!" said Mrs. Gracie, laughing, then growing grave, "Miss Parkinson has gone away."

"Am I expected to express my sorrow for that event?" asked Edward Locksley, laughing. "It's more than she would do by me, for she treated me with a quite particular grimness."

"Yes, her manner was sometimes unfortunate," assented Mrs. Hamlyn; "but she did her duty by the children."

"By-the way," put in her brother, "has she taken the children with her, or what has become of them?"

"They are walking with the new governess. I am not sure if she equals Miss Parkinson in all respects," musingly continued Mrs. Hamlyn, more interested, naturally, than her brother in the governess-question; "but in music and French she is decidedly superior. Nina's accent shows the difference already, and Helen is really getting quite a style on the piano. Her greatest fault is she is too good-looking."

"A fault on the right side," remarked Locksley, smiling.

"I don't agree with you at all," returned Mrs. Gracie, rather sharply. "It would be much preferable if she were plainer. But I must allow," she added, softening, "that she shows no disposition to take advantage of her beauty. Her manner is as correct as Miss Parkinson's herself."

"I am heartily sorry to hear it," irreverently replied Locksley. "But hark! they must have come back; surely that is Nina's break-neck style of coming upstairs."

There was a kind of jig danced through the passage, and then the door flew open.

"Oh mamma!—Why! Uncle Ned!—Nellie, Nellie, here's Uncle Ned!"

And Uncle Ned was speedily made deaf and blind by the extremely demonstrative welcome accorded to him by the children, while their mother looked on with an indulgent smile.

"They have not seen him for so long! It is my brother, Mr. Locksley, Miss Courtenay who has been——"

Mrs. Hamlyn's explanation was never finished, for her brother, who had began to extricate himself from Nina's embraces, finished the operation with a start, and turned to the averted figure in the back-ground.

"Miss Courtenay!"

"Mr. Locksley!"

"I did not know you were old acquaintances," remarked Mrs. Hamlyn, looking on. "Quite a surprise."

"Quite," said Miss Courtenay, with a chilly little smile. "I was not aware that Mr. Locksley was your brother, and certainly did not expect to meet him again like this."

"Nor I to meet Miss Courtenay so. And forgive my venturing to add that I am as sorry as surprised," continued Mr. Locksley, in a lower voice, meant only for her ears, but which, nevertheless, reached the quick ones of pert little Miss Helen.

"Well, that is not very polite, Uncle Ned," said she, "to tell Miss Courtenay you're sorry to meet her again!"

"Not sorry for the meeting, Helen, but for the cause. Miss Courtenay understands."

"I understand and thank you," Miss Courtenay replied, but in a tone which robbed the acknowledgment of any undue graciousness. It is probable that her manners were eminently correct, for they were certainly very cold.

Mrs. Hamlyn left her children to their lessons and took her brother downstairs to her sitting-room.

"I had no idea you would find an acquaintance in my new governess," she began again, tentatively, when she had him safe there.

"Nor I," (spoken with the air of not finding the subject entertaining)

"Do you think her handsome?" (after a pause.)

"Very." The answer was very decided, but given with an indifference that prevented its being disquieting. The next question was put with more curiosity than anxiety.

"Do tell me under what circumstances you met her. Was she a governess there?"

"On the contrary, she was an heiress."

"An heiress! Really! I supposed she had had reverses, but she never talks about them."

"Unlike the late lamented."

"Yes, that's true; that was a great drawback with Parkinson. I know nothing more tiresome than to have the people about one continually talking of better days."

"You should prevent it by making their present days the best," said Locksley.

"You do say such queer things, Ned!" said Mrs. Gracie, not quite following his drift. "You are just as peculiar as ever, I see."

At another time he might have remarked that a short sojourn among the Sierras was hardly likely to change his mental structure; as it was, he turned away in silence, and, walking to the window, stood there looking out. But what he saw there was a far different picture from the meaningless stucco work and absurd little balconies across the way,—a picture having for background an old stone mansion, darkened with years and mosses, looking down from its height, far over rolling meadow-lands and orchards and the river glancing in and out between; an old house, with old elms about it, and before it a wide, level lawn, green with June turf, and bright with June roses; and, in the foreground, somewhat removed from the merry party, two figures,—a girl, with crisped, fair hair, and arched red lips, who standing leaning lightly on her mallet, with one slender foot poised on the croquet-ball, her whole sunny face kindled with a dangerous charm of coquetry as she lifts her great, black-lashed, gray eyes to the eyes looking down into them. And these two were Miss Courtenay a himself.

They had been something more than "old acquaintances; hardly lovers, and yet something very like it. In that time past, scarcely yet a year ago, his looks and tones had told over the story he had never put into words. And that he had never put it into words was due to that same dangerous charm of coquetry. It was very bewitching, certainly, but a trifle alarming, too. The game was very pretty to watch, but he had no idea of putting his heart at her mercy, to be played back and forth like the croquet ball under her foot. He did not mean to let her hold on him get too strong; and, when he found it becoming so, he took refuge in flight, and believed that she would soon come to be to him like other fancies past and gone. But no other fancy had ever been like this; he had never forgotten her, and this second meeting, under circumstances so different, had moved him more than he would have cared to own. He felt such a pity as he thought of her misfortunes, such an impulse to let in some ray of sunshine on her life, to thaw that little icy crust which had gathered about her alone in the shade. She was cold and constrained with him now, naturally enough; but he would presently change all that; he would bring her back to what she had been, frank, bright bewitching, yes, coquetish even,—anything would be better than that "correctness" which his sister praised, and which was intolerable to him in its unlikeness to the dangerous charm of the girl he had been, as he had put it to himself, so near falling in love with.

All of which, if he could have accomplished it, would have been a very questionable service to Miss Courtenay in her present position. But he could not. As the days went on, not one step nearer could he get to her than on the first. He saw her indeed, constantly, making, as he did his home with his sister; but for all the help that was to him, he might just as well have been the most formal of visitors. Without the slightest affectation or impoliteness, she quietly kept him at such a distance that he had not even a chance to remonstrate—only once, at least, and it was gone before he fairly realized that he had it.

He was smoking alone in the hybrid little apartment dignified in the Hamlyn household by the name of library, when Miss Courtenay entered. From his position, she did not see him till the door was closed; then, as he sprang up, she half started back.

"You are not going to run away because I happen to be here, I hope, Miss Courtenay, he said smiling. "If it is absolutely necessary that one of us should go, let it be me!" spite of which speech however, he made no corresponding movement.

But Miss Courtenay, it appeared, had already repented of that first impulse. "Pray don't disturb yourself," she said; "my errand here is merely to get a French book for Nina."

"Pray allow me," he said, opening the book-case. "What was it you wanted!" and he took down the volume she named; but instead of giving it to her, held it in his hand, turning over a leaf here and there.

"Miss Courtenay," he said, suddenly, "do you ever think of old times?"

"Why should I not?" she answered, quietly.

"But—you are so changed—"

"I suppose we all change in time," said she.

"But all don't change into ice, do they?" said Locksley.

"That is a question I really cannot answer; universal knowledge is not required from a governess," and the gray eyes were lifted for a moment with something of the old gleam in them. But directly in the usual chilly tone: "Give me the book, please, Mr. Locksley. Nina's lesson is waiting."

"Laura—" he said, softly (she had been Laura to him in those days.)

But with a little impatient frown, "I beg your pardon, but my time is not my own," she said; and had taken the book from his hand, and retreated before he could gather his wits. And, after that, Miss Courtenay's visits to the library were made at hours when Mr. Locksley was known to be out of the house. So the weeks went, and he could find no second opportunity without a more direct advance than her reserve allowed, and so, after a time, he declared to himself that he no longer desired one; that she was quite changed from her old self; that she no longer interested him; and that he would leave her to play propriety undisturbed; which threat he would, perhaps, undoubtedly have carried out but for his sister. Midsummer was coming on, and as Mrs. Gracie declared, getting unendurable. Useless to appeal to Mr. Hamlyn—by a pleasant legal fiction, he and Mrs. Hamlyn were supposed to be one, but he was really and truely wedded to the ledgers, and invoices, and all the other dusty counting-room paraphernalia, wherein his heart and soul were bound up—it would have done about as much good to ask him to go off for a couple of months pleasuring as it would to request the same favor of a Cherokee chief on the wartrail. Mrs. Hamlyn knew this only too well; but, as she said, "It was so stupid going off alone! Now, why can't you come with us, Ned?" she concluded: "do, now, there's a dear boy!"

"Well, Gracie," said Locksley, after some deliberation, "I will, to please you on one condition: that don't to go to Saratoga, or Newport, or the White Hills or any of those fashionable man-traps; but just find out some quiet country-place where we can call our souls and bodies our own."

Mrs. Hamlyn gave one sigh to the feminine vanities to be renounced, but consoled herself by the reflection that such a place as her brother insisted on would be the very best thing for the children. "And I do believe," she cried, in another minute, "I know exactly the place for us—Black Harbor; Mrs. Tennant took her invalid sister there last year; the air is magnificent, she says, and its quiet as the grave——"

"Cheerful place for an invalid!" parenthesized Locksley.

"And I dare say," continued his sister, absorbed in her plans, "we would be accommodated in the same farm-house where they staid. Let me see, what room shall we want? There'll be Miss Courtenay and the children, you, I, and Augusta Lollard—"

"Miss Lollard is going with us?" inquired Edward Locksley, quietly enough, but with a certain gleam in his eye, which, for some reason or other, appeared to disconcert his sister.

"Yes;" then, after a pause, "what on earth is there against her going?"

"Nothing on earth or in heaven against it, so far as I know," replied Locksley, carelessly; "I merely asked the question."

A short time found the party safely established on the terra incognita and proved to them the truth of Mrs. Tennant's description. Black Harbor has not yet been "discovered," in the fashionable acceptation of the term. One may lie on the cliffs for hours together, with no other voices in his ear than the murmur of the wind and wave, no other movement before his eyes than the sailing cloud and the shifting sea—may lie there, if hunger will let him, from morning till night without having his attention called to the flight of time by that rotation of toilet which, at a fashionable watering-place, marks the hour almost as accurately as the sun-dial. As a change, this pleased Locksley amazingly. So it did the two Hamlyn children, who could scramble and shout on the rocks to their heart's content. Whether their mother or mother's friend, Miss Lollard, were equally satisfied, is another question.

Miss Augusta Lollard was a very pretty and a very persistent young woman, and that she was still Miss Augusta Lollard was neither her own fault nor that of numerous admirers. Perhaps, if it had been closely inquired into, the fault might have been found at the door of Edward Locksley, Esq. It certainly was not at Mrs Hamlyn's. She had done her utmost, and it was her greatest chagrin that the strings would not work at her pulling. And now a strange puppet, over which she had no control whatever, had intruded on the scene. This unwelcome puppet's name was George Hastings, who, as Mrs. Hamlyn lamented, had followed Augusta Lollard to Black Harbor, thereby deranging all those careful combinations from which the plotter had hoped so much in those few precious weeks of isolation.

George Hartings was Miss Lollard's cousin. Mrs. Hamlyn said he wanted to marry her. Doubtless he did, and it was for her sake he staid so contentedly in the wilds of Black Harbor; for her sake also, doubtless, that he exerted himself to be so civil to Miss Courtenay. For who does not know how the discord of a single member may destroy the harmony of a whole party? George Hastings was evidently bent on preventing so undesirable a result.

Mrs. Hamlyn, for reasons of her own, winked at those civilities of Mr. Hastings to the governess. The governess did more than wink—she shut her eyes to them. As she had ignored Edward Locksley before, so she ignored George Hastings now. She could not shun him bodily, for she must go and come at the bidding of another; but, though her movements were not her own, her perceptions were, and, if she chose to turn these inward and abide in darkness there was nothing in the world that could prevent her.

That was what she was doing somewhat more literally than usual, to-night. It was a moonlight night! That is easily said; but there is moonlight and to attempt to convey in words the flood of splendor which poured from this moon would be like trying to picture the ocean in a storm with a piece of chalk and a black-board. They were all on the piazza together; but while the rest gave themselves the full enjoyment of the moonshine, Miss Courtenay sat a little withdrawn in the vine draped corner—a kind of shadow in the shade.

"Well," said Mrs. Hamlyn, breaking a pause, "Saratoga and Newport are very well in their way, but 'twas worth coming here, wasn't it, to get this moon?"

"Why, do you think, then, Gracie," laughed Locksley, "that Black Harbor has a moon all to itself?"

"Now, then you have answered your own question, Locksley," put in George Hastings. "That's just it, Black Harbor has a moon all to itself, while at Saratoga and Newport it is divided among so many as not to be worth reckoning."

"New fact in astronomy, discovered by the celebrated astrologer Hastings! And is that why you come to Black Harbor, to study the planets?" continued Locksley, with a quizzical glance, not thrown away on its recipient.

"Why I remain perhaps, but not why I came," said he. "That, if you must know, was pure curiosity. Impossible to pass this rock-bound coast on my way——"

"Is Black Harbor on the way to *anywhere?*" murmured Locksley, incredulously.

"Without pausing to inquire after the health of Robinson Crusoe's interesting family——"

"Which interested you to that degree that you concluded to remain as Man Friday, for by right of priority, I claim to be Crusoe myself."

"You may be Crusoe if you like, but I beg you won't fasten such an unlucky name on me. I'll have nothing to do with Friday in any shape."

"Why, Mr. Hastings, I should never have thought that of you!" cried literal Mrs. Hamlyn. "But I believe somebody has said we all have our pet superstition."

"Somebody was very moderate, then," replied George; "I have a great many all sorts."

"Tell us some of them, George," said his cousin. "Do you believe in the magic of the moon, for instance?"

"Ask a confessed astrologer if he believes in the moon?" exclaimed Locksley. "I have no doubt he can cast horoscopes himself."

"Certainly I can," said George, gravely, "I have all sorts of diabolic knowledge, from astrology down to common fortune-telling."

"Charming!" cried Miss Lollard, clapping her hands. "Then begin now and tells ours. Here we are all ready."

"All but Miss Courteney," said George peering forward, but for the first time, into the vine-shadows, "who persists in denying us the light of the moon. Why do you do it, Miss Courteney? Why do you you keep in the shade?"

"Some people are better in the shade," replied Miss Courteney, with a gayer ring than usual in her voice.

"On the principles of contraries, I suppose," said Hastings.

"Well there is no accounting for tastes," said Miss Lollard, with a sort of little shiver, "but for my part, I like the light and detest the shade."

"Fortunately, you are not likely to have much of the latter," said Locksley, on whom Laura Courtenay's remark had not been lost.

"Also on the principle of contraries, I presume," rather poutingly, said Miss Lollard.

"No, on the truer principle of like to like. I don't profess to be a fortune-teller like your cousin," he continued, "but I think I could guess at yours," and he touched with his the diamond-ringed fingers twinkling in the moonlight.

"Go on, Locksley," said Hastings, gravely; "we are all deaf and blind here."

"I know"—and there Locksley stopped short, for a sudden wind-gust had lifted a vine-branch aside and for a breath's space he had seemed to see Laura Courntenay's eyes fixed on him, with tears in them, and a look of pain and reproach on her pale face. When the vision fell into the shadow again.

"You were saying——?" suggested Miss Lollard, and he continued silent.

"I don't know," vaguely replied Locksley, who indeed no longer had any idea of what he was saying.

"Singular corollary the last part of your sentence forms to the first," remarked Hastings, laughing. "I know I don't know!" "Well, to know one's ignorance is the first condition of wisdom."

"Is it really, Mr. Hastings?" said Mrs. Hamlyn. "And what is the second."

"To know where to go," answered Hastings, rising and tossing away his cigar-end, "which shows that even I have some glimmering of mind; for, I do known it is time for me to take myself off. Will you walk down the road with me, Locksley? No! lazy fellow! Well, good-night, then; good-night, Mrs. Hamlyn; good-night Gussie; good-night Miss Courteney,—don't let me take you out of the shadow!"—in a tone which sounded much more like "Do let me take you out of all shadow!"

Miss Courtenay had risen with the rest, but when the two ladies strolled down to the gate with Mr. Hastings, she resumed her seat. After a moment, Locksley came up, and stood leaning against the pillar beside her.

"What a magnificent night!" he said, uttering the commonplace words in what he vainly strove to make a commonplace tone.

"Yes, indeed." And Miss Courtenay's tone was commonplace enough.

"One seldom sees such moonlight. Only look at the sheen on that meadow over there. One might fancy it a lake."

"Moonlight is very deceptive," she replied, with a certain apathy that suggested a lack of interest in the conversation."

"*Very!*" said he, significantly, stung by her manner. "Do you know, it almost made me fancy I saw tears in your eyes a little while ago?"

"Tears in my eyes?" she repeated, turning them full on him, nothing but a kind of mocking surprise in them now. "And, pray, what did you fancy brought them there? Did you think I was crying for the moon like a spoiled child?"

"I thought—that is, I fancied—I hoped—"

"You do not seem very certain of your own mind to-night," she interrupted his stammering: "perhaps because you are as sleepy as I am."

It was no great compliment to avow her sleepiness in his society, and he hardly knew how to answer. Nor, had he known, was there time, for the two ladies came up, and they all went in and went to bed.

That is, the others did; as for Locksley, he was in no mood for rest; he was angry with himself for what he had said to Miss Lollard, and with Miss Courtenay for what she had said to him; at odds with her, himself, and the world at large. So he sat up smoking and staring at the moon, instead of enjoying that sweet slumber which visits innocent pillows.

It was only a day or two later that strolling up a bushy green lane beside the farm house, he came suddenly face to face with Miss Courtenay. This time there was no mistake about the tears in her eyes, nor about the agitation of her face.

"Is this moonlight, too?" he could not resist saying, but, before he could add another word.—

"Don't stop me,—don't stop me!" she cried, almost wildly, and slipping past him, was out of sight in a instant.

What could have been the matter! The question absorbed him so that presently he failed to notice that his sister's face, too, wore a look of worry.

"Oh, dear, what a vexatious world this is!" she sighed at length.

"What rose-leaf has doubled up now?"—he asked, absently.

"It's nothing to jest about, Ned. I shall hate to part with Miss Courtenay."

"Part with Miss Courtenay!" Mr. Locksley was wide enough awake now. "But why in the world should you?"

"Well—you see dear, Augusta and she don't quite get on together. It's very trying, with Nina's French, and Helen getting such a good style," continued Mrs. Hamlyn, plaintively, "but I have no choice."

"You have the alternatives. Part with dear Augusta," said Locksley, coolly; then, as his sister looked puzzled and indignant. "But, never mind; just tell me, if you can, why Augusta Lollard don't get on with Miss Courtenay? Come, Gracie," as she looked mysterious, "since you have said so much, you might as well say more—and perhaps I may hit on some plan to help you, who knows?"

"Well," began Mrs. Hamlyn again, hesitatingly, "the fact is, Augusta fancies—it's nothing but fancy, as I tell her, but she won't be persuaded—she thinks Mr. Hasting is inclined to be attentive to Miss Courtenay, and, of course she is annoyed——"

"Why annoyed?" interrupted Locksley. "Does she want him herself?"

"No, of course not! but naturally she wouldn't like such a match for her cousin—— "

"Oh! well, go on."

"Well to-day it seems she saw them together, and that put her out; and so, when she got Miss Courtenay alone, and—Augusta is high-spirited, and—I fancy she spoke pretty plainly."

"Delicate proceeding!" said Locksley, and relapsed into a brown study.

"Ned!" said his sister, presently.

"Well?"

"Did you really mean what you said about helping me?"

"Why, certainly, I would if I could—"

"You *could* if you *would*," put in Mrs. Hamlyn, so significantly that he wanted with some curiosity for her to explain herself.

"You know," she continued, rather haltingly, "I have planned—that is, hoped for ever so long, you and Augusta would make a match. And I am sure she—that is, I don't think she dislikes you, why should she? She has seen so much of you, my brother, too; and then you know, Ned, you are not a bad——"

"Enough, Gracie," interrupted her brother, laughing. "No need of much apology for such a flattering hint. Consider my delicate sense of propriety appeased, and come to the point."

She came to the point with a jump.

"Well, then, if you would offer yourself to Augusta she would be too much pleased to bother about Mr Hastings or anything else."

"You overwhelm me! I must consider your suggestion," said Locksley, coolly as he rose. "So *that* was the cause of the tears? I wonder if it will influence her answer to Hastings' proposal when it comes, as come it will," he said to himself, and, perhaps with a view to

gaining some light on the question, he went out on the piazza, and looked about for Miss Courtenay. But she was not visible, neither then nor during the remainder of the day. A headache—which feminine stalking-horse Miss Courtenay, to do her justice, rarely made use of—excused her from leaving her room, so that Locksley had to defer whatever plan he had formed of satisfying his curiosity.

But the next day gave him his revenge. He found the governess on the cliffs, overlooking the gambols of Nina and Helen near by. She could not leave the children, consequently she could not leave the children's uncle, as she looked very much inclined to do. He hastened to improve the position, having resolved on a bold game.

"Miss Courtenay," he said in a low voice, "I beg your pardon most sincerely for speaking as I did yesterday. When you were so agited, too—and no wonder!" Then as she remained silent. "You see, I know all about it now."

She turned her face toward him, with a singular mixture of annoyance and apprehension on it.

"Those were the most uncalled-for remarks of Miss Lollard's," he resumed, ignoring the fact that his own at present might thus be qualified, "about Mr. Hastings."

The apprehension faded all at once out of her face, leaving a look almost of relief instead.

"Ah, so it was not that," thought the quick-minded observer; and then, with a sudden turn of tactics, he risked his trump.

"May I ask, Miss Courtenay, what Miss Lollard was good enough to say about *me*?"

This time the face was turned away, and it was finished.

"I—really excuse me, Mr. Locksley, but my private affairs can hardly interest——"

"Excuse me, but as they seem to have become complicated with my private affairs—however, I scarcely need trouble you to answer; I fancy I can make a tolerably clear *resume*—now, Miss Courtenay, since you have let Miss Lollard speak for me, you can't, in common justice, refuse to let me speak for myself."

And it would appear that his speaking was to some effect, inasmuch as Miss Courtenay was presently heard to remark, hesitatingly, "But your sister has set her heart on your marrying Miss Lollard."

"But Mrs. Hamlyn would never consent to your marrying her governess."

"One would think Mrs. Hamlyn was *my* governess!" rejoined Locksley, rather impatiently. And then the special pleading was renewed. And Miss Courtenay looked as if she did not find the uncle of his nieces so *very* objectionable after all.

"*In loco parentis.*" And then they both laughed, just as if it was not anything but a joke for poor George Hastings, who was very much in earnest, and deserved better treatment. But then lovers never have any heart, except for each other. Besides, Laura Courtenay was just now thoughtlessly happy, for had she not loved from the very first this man beside her, whom she had believed lost to her forever, and who had just broken down the double barriers of pride and misunderstanding?

"Gracie," said Locksley, later, to his sister. "I have solved your dilemma. I have proposed——"

"You dear, good boy!" cried Mrs. Gracie, in an ecstacy.

"And what is more, have been accepted."

"Not much doubt about that," said Mrs. Hamlyn, unable to resist launching this little feminine shaft at her friend.

"I can assure you I had some very uncomfortable doubts. But love is blind they say."

"So it all comes round, just as I planned," signed the little lady, contentedly. "And now I can keep Miss Courtenay."

"Why, no, you can't," said her brother, "for I want her myself."

"What on earth do you mean, Ned?"

And then he told her all, and resigned himself with what patience he might to his *mauvais quart d'heure*.

"Didn't I say it was her greatest fault she was too good-looking!" said Mrs. Hamlyn, plaintively, at last.

"Didn't I say it was a fault on the right side," returned her brother, laughing. "Come now, Gracie, don't take it hard. Naturally, I want to marry to please myself, but it won't please me entirely unless you will agree to be pleased too."

And after a while she agreed, as he knew she would. For Mrs. Gracie, if a shallow, was by no means a bad natured woman, and very fond and proud of her brother, in spite of what she called his whims. So finally she gave not only her consent, but her blessing, so to say, to the projected match, and was quite prepared in all kindness to be a mother to the bride till such time as she should become her sister.

Locksley's wedding-tour was not taken in Europe, nor yet in Asia, Africa, or any other foreign continent; for he had a notion that his own was large enough for the purpose; so the journey began and ended in America,—ended, moreover, in the country, on the lawn of an old house with old elms about it, and a rolling panorama of wood, and water, and meadow-land below.

"Do you think, Mrs. Locksley," he said, gravely, to his astonished wife, as the carriage drove up the family avenue, "that, with your spirit of disspatioin, you can manage to get through some part of the year in these wilds with no better company than mine? What, crying already?" as she glanced up at him with eyes that had a happy mist over them. "Well, that is a bad beginning. Still I won't quarrel with your tears, considering that, if I hadn't happened to see them one moonshiny night, perhaps we should have never been here together to-day."

"Oh," said she, gaily, with one of those quick transitions that belonged to the Laura of the old days, "you are very fond of bringing up that moonshiny night, but what you are pleased to call my 'unhappiness' then was all moonshine, you know."

"Indeed!" said he. "And your present happiness, is that all moonshine too?"

She looked up in his face mischievously, with the tears still hanging on her lashes.

"Yes," she laughed, "honey moonshine."

And then he lifted her out of the carriage and led her through the door of the old home that had closed on Laura Courtenay, and now opened again to Laura Locksley.

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Imperial, Green—50, 60, 70, 80, $1.00, best $1.10 per pound.
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Gunpowder, Green—70, 80, 90 $1.00,, $1.10, choicest $1.15 per pound.
English Breakfast, Black—40, 50, 60, 60, 30, 90, best $1.00 per pound.
N. B.—We have the celebrated "King Chop," Young Hyson and Imperial Green at $1.20 per pound. Also the "Tong-Lee" Chop, the choicest Oolong Tea imported, at $1.00 per pound.
If one of our Agents should not call upon you, send for a pound sample of any kind you require. Enclose the money, and we will forward it to you, per return mail, without any extra charge.
JOSEPH STINER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TEAS,
178 & 180 Chambers Street, and 285 Washington Street. P. O. Box 4237. NEW YORK.
v7n1-4m.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!
CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,
Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody. and to
Guarantee Bargains,
in the line of clothing — such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,
MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from.....$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " " .....$4 to $18 00
OVER COATS—every grade.....At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from.....$6 to $15 00
PANTS " " " .....$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " " .....50 cts to $6 00
and every description of GENTLEMEN'S EURNISHING GOODS.
TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.
Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the
Dress Goods Department,
in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the
FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,
as well as
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
to-gether with a
FULL LINE OF CARPETS
of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit
THE TIMES
and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.
Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.
vol7no7-1y NOS. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,
SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,
GROCERS
Next Door to the Post Office,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.
WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.
WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.
Breakfast Bacon,
Dried Meats,
Sugar Cured Shoulders,
Sugar Cured Ham
Salt in Sacks and Barrels,
Floor Oil Cloth,
And Crockery Ware.
COME AND SEE OUR STORE.
4-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

Medical.

CALDWELL'S
WINE AND IRON BITTERS
These celebrated Bitters are pure, safe and reliable; composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs with Citrate of Iron and pure native wine, made from the native grapes of California, the ingredients are choice, strengthening, purifying and life-giving medicinal agents, forming the most pleasant and healthy stimulating tonic and strengthening Bitters for improving the appetite giving tone and vital energy to the blood and system. For medicinal purposes, for family use, travelers, voyagers, etc., they cannot be surpassed.
These bitters are in an eminent degree strengthening, purifying, diuretic stimulating and nourishing to the whole system, giving new life and activity to every organ and part alike, without that ever recurring reaction that follows the use of most all other tonics and stimulants in the market. For
DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL FORMS OF
INDIGESTION,
Sour Stomach,
RHEUMATISM,
SCROFULA,
AND ALL
Impurities of the Blood,
DROPSY,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL PROSTRATION,
AND NERVOUS HEADACHE
THEY HAVE NO RIVAL
AS A MORNING APPETIZER
No other Bitters in the universe can equal them. I lack space for detailing the availability of these Bitters, but will briefly state its general effects upon the human system, as follows:
It absolutely Purifies the Blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the Blood. It equalizes the circulation of the Blood. It regulates the supply and quality of the blood. It prepares the Blood to furnish a proper support to all the vital properties. It enriches the constituents of the Blood upon which the vital energy of the system is dependent. It infuses the proper degree of animal heat in the system. It purges from the system the morbid humors which retard its natural functions. It imparts vitality and elasticity to every organ of the body. It corrects all derangements, however trivial, which are the first origin of Disease. It promotes the operation of the digestive organs. It improves the appetite and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It acts as a mild and efficacious stomachic. It elevates the standard of all the vital forces. It strengthens the nervous fibres and diffuses a calm throughout the nervous system. It destroys all morbid conditions of the mind. It disperses dullness and languor. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It drives away those distressing symptoms which rob us of happiness. It revives the physical energies by infusing new life and power into the system. It fortifies the system against the dangers of malaria, fluctuations of the temperature changes in the climate, &c. In short, it prepares the system for the radical change to be wrought in its condition, and restores it to perfect health and natural vigor.

Caldwell's Cough Cure
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS,
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH,
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,
DIPTHERIA, ASTHMA, and
THROAT & LUNG DISEASES GENERALLY
If you purchase a bottle of your druggist *use* it all, and if you make up your mind that you have not received a benefit corresponding with the price paid, return the empty bottle and he will pay you back your money and charge it to me on his books. Thus neither he or yourself will lose in the operation, and I assure you that it contains nothing that can be injurious in any case.
You are not purchasing it of me, a stranger, but of your druggist—a gentleman whom you know and can trust. He will furnish you the medicine on the terms I have mentioned; an absolute guarantee—not that I will cure in every case, but that you will be satisfied in the use of the remedy.

CALDWELL'S
MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID
FOR
MAN AND BEAST.
For Internal and External use, the Magnetic Chloroloid is the most wonderful medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of
HEADACHE,
Rheumatism, Cholic, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Cramps, Griping, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Concussion, Burns
Cholera Morbus,
Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa, Frosted Limbs, Dysentery, Eiptheria, Sore Throat,
SUNSTROKE,
CHILBLAINS, CORNS,
And Pains of all Kinds!
FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL OF EACH BOTTLE.
W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
6-9-. MEDINA, N. Y.

CALDWELL'S
LILY BALM
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE
COMPLEXION,
REMOVING
Freckles! Eruptions!
SUNBURN,
ROUGHNESS AND TAN!
If the face is disfigured with
Blotches, Pustules, Freckles,
TAN, SUNBURN, &c.
The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish and impart softness, transparancy, a roseate tinge and a pearl-like lustre to the complexion. It is utterly impossible to detect in the beauty it confers, the result of an artificial agent; the fresh and health-like tinge which it develops on the face, neck, hands and arms is unsurpassed by no other toilet article ever offered to the public.
FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL OF EACH BOTTLE.
W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
6-9-. MEDINA, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 15th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia.....12.55 p. m
" " " Harrisb'g....5.50 p. m
" " " Williamsp't,9.15 p. m
" "arr. at Lock Haven 10.20 p. m
" " " Buffalo.....9.00 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " Harrisburg.....4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport....8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven.....9.45 a. m
" " Renovo.....11.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....8.05 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m
" " " Harrisburg.....1.25 p. m
" " " Williamsport.....6.20 p. m
" " arr. at Lock Haven.....7.30 p. m
LOCK HAVEN Accom. leaves Harris'g 9.15 a m
" " " Wmsp't 2.05 p m
" " leaves Lock Haven 3.10 p m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven6.40 a m
" " " Williamsp't...7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g.....12.10 a. m
" " " Philadelphia...4.15 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.20 a. m
" " " Renovo.....8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven,9.45 p. m
" " " Williamsp't,10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg...2.30 a. m
" " arr. at Phila.....6.50 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Emporium.....8.55 p. m
" " " Renover.....10.40 p m
" " " Lock Haven.....11.55 p m
" " " Williamsport.....1.10 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg.....4.20 a m
" " " Philadelphia.....8.05 a m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven.....11.25 a m
" " " Williamsport.....12.25 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg.....4.00 p m
" " " Philadelphia.....7.30 p m

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W, and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Erie Mail and Elmira Mail make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mls.	A.M.	P.M.
		Mail.	Exs.
Leave Tyrone		8 50	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 27	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42
RETURN.			
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 15 P.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 55
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intessection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown P	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's P	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek P	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy P	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

SCHOMACKER PIANOS

Were again awarded the highest premium over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)	1874
" Silver " (Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize " Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	53
" Gold " American Inst., N. Y.	1848
" Prize " Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1848
" Silver " Franklin Inst., Phila.	1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS! SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.
LIVINGSTONE'S Popular Edition
Price $2.50 LAST JOURNAL!
The story of the last seven eventful years of the Great Traveler's life as told by himself, and of his sufferings and death as told by his men The book they want. F. C. BLISS & CO., Publishers, Newark, New Jersey. 13-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine,	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly,	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas,	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly,	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme,	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly,	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1875.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

As the time approaches for nominating opposing candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, the officers of each party are deploying their battalions and preparing for the fray. In the Republican Convention, which meets next month, the re-nomination of Governor Hartranft will, I am assured, be made by acclamation. Not so in the Democratic Convention, as the plans of the managers are so much more difficult to execute. Senator Wallace was here for a few days in consultation with the wheel-horses of the party. He and Governor Curtin—held a long and animated discussion over the situation.

Senator Wallace came here rather favorably impressed with the proposition to make Curtin the Democratic candidate for Governor. He left entirely satisfied that so far as the party in Philadelphia is concerned, the Governorship is not for Andrew. The Democratic party in this city were so sadly demoralized by the nomination of Col. McClure as a Liberal Republican candidate for Mayor, who insited that the Democratic Convention should not formally nominate him as a party canditate, but should adjourn after simply resolving, "that in view of Col. A. K. M'Clure in nomination for the Moyoralty of Philadelphia, it is deemed inexpedient by the Democratic Nominating Convention to make any nomination."

That action lost the Democrats almost every Ward in the city; the Fourth Ward which gave Seymour 3300 majority in 1868, gave M'Clure less than 300. Mr. Wallace was informed that a similar result would follow Curtin's nomination; and that Curtin is out of the way, on open field and a free race for the prize is the order.

THE STATE TREASURER.

A gentleman whose authority upon political affairs is unquestioned, has just informed me that the delegation west of the Alleghenies will be solid for James P. Barr, of Pittsburg, the well-known publisher of the Pittsburg *Post*, as the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Pennsylvania. As my informant is himself from the Western part of the State, and withal a reliable political prophet, I assume that his statement is correct, and that the Pittsburg journalist, is to receive the prize. The feeling of the party at this end of the line is decidedly in favor of Mr. Barr.

So far as the Republican nominee is concerned, the multiplicity of candidates from the Western part of the State will create a scramble for the office, and the candidate that can best manœuvre his forces in a general engagement is the gentleman to whom the honor of color-sergeant will be awarded.

PROVINCIALISM.

A gentleman connected with one of the largest advertising agencies in New York made this remark to me a few days ago: "If this Centennial Exhibition was to be in New York, instead of Philadelphia, our merchants and manufacturers would have expended by this time half a million dollars in advertising their business, and the benefit resulting to the Centennial from that would have been incalculable." As he expected an excuse, probably, I looked sheepishly at him, and like the mythical lad, responded rather pettishly, "I couldn't help it!"

Let me instance a single case of how our young men are taught how not to advertise. I will take the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co., who occupy as fine a wholesale dry goods store as there is in this city; they do, what we here call an immense business, but what a house in New York, with far less pretentions to first-classism, would look upon as ridiculously insignificant. They have every facility for doing ten millions of business a year, they probably do about one million; they expend in all probability less than $500 a year in advertising, while they, of all others, ought to have their advertisement in every first-class county paper between here and Pittsburg, in one hundred of the best papers of Ohio, Indiana, and other places in the South and West, and their advertisement should be placed conspicuously in all our Philadelphia papers, so as to greet the eye of every traveler to New York over the Pennsylvania and Baltimore Roads. Salesmen in their store imagine they do an immense trade; they are taught to believe that advertising is useless, hence our young tradesmen early learn provincialism, and it never leaves them.

But do not imagine that all are like this firm. Our industrial establishments are learning the benefits of advertising, and they are growing rapidly more and more liberal in this respect; their workshops are being enlarged, their bank account is swelling, their capital increasing and the whole city feels the effect of their enterprise.

A SAD SCENE.

Mr. George D. Wetherill, died on Tuesday, aged 83 years. He was one of our best known business men. For sixty years he and his wife trod life's path happily together; successful as a merchant, blessed with wealth, and honored by their children, the rugged edge of despair was to them a thing unknown. When the aged partner of Mr. Wetherill's life's blessings was told that his spirit had gone to God who gave it, she fell in a swoon, was carried to a room adjoining that of her dead husband, where she lay in a comatose state until the Friday following, when sensibility returned just as the remains of Mr. Wetherill were being carried past the door. She arose from the bed, walked to the room door, looked at the casket which contained Mr. W. and then fell backwards upon the floor, a broken-hearted corpse. They both now rest beneath the same sod, in the quiet of the dark, dark grave.

Scarcely less sad was the scene that occurred on the same day in another part of our city, where the remains of William Coogan, aged 72, and his son, John P. Coogan, 27 years of age, were taken from the same house, placed side by side in one hearse, and laid together in the same chamber of the dead.

During the same week, Mr. Coleman, jr., a young married man, living at 712 Seigel street, lost his only two children, by scarlet fever, a boy and girl, four and six years of age. The day following their burial Mrs. Coleman died from pure grief at her loss, and mother and children sleep their last sleep side by side, leaving the heart-stricken father to tread alone—to him—life's thorny path.

BANK ROBBERIES.

Two of our city banks have suffered severe losses at the hands of sharpers. The first was at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, where a gentlemanly-looking thief entered and handed a $10 note to the paying teller, asking him if it was good, and while the teller was holding it up to the skylight to see if daylight would penetrate the filthy lucre, the gentlemanly-looking fellow of an inquiring mind picked up two packages of money, and doubtless forgetting that the teller had his $10 bill, walked off, and singular to say, forgot to return for his greenback. He got away with $3,000.

The second robbery took place the following day at the Manufacturers' Bank, Third and Market streets. The bank runner had been to the U. S. Assistant Treasurer's office, and in returning, having a box in each hand, and a wallet containing $3,000 in cash, and checks for $6,000 more, in the breast pocket of his coat, was met at the door of the bank as he was about to enter, and his passage blocked by three or four men, who seemed anxious to leave together, and in haste. Mr. Scott was jostled, and before he was aware of the design of the party, the wallet was stolen. Not being able to use either hand, yet fearing something was wrong, he hurried to the cashier and handed the boxes to him, and then discovering the disappearance of the wallet, returned quickly to the door, but was unable to see the thieves.

Evidently these thieves have gone in search of the gentlemanly fellow, for none have since been heard from.

A. O. FURST, Esq., presented the ladies, remonstrance in court yesterday, against the granting of licenses, accompanying which, he delivered one of the ablest, if not the strongest speech ever delivered in that court house against the liquor trafic. His arguments were unanswerable, and his eloquence produced a profound feeling through the audience. The most ardent advocates of rum selling, were struck with amazement, and through their silence and attention, were compelled to admit the force and truth of his arguments. Mr. Furst deserves the thanks of all law abiding citizens, and especially of the ladies, whose cause he espoused.

——Mr. Chris. Hoffer, after a fourteen months trial in "ole Virginey," is home on a visit. He reports the Pennsvalley folks as well and getting along well.

JUVENILE SPELLING BEE.

BY E. LINDLEY GRAY.

Everybody seems to be more or less excited just now over the spelling mania. Even the street boys have caught up the excitement of the sport, and juvenile spelling matches are being held all around us, in alley-ways, barns and other obscure places. A couple of Spring street youths were the prime movers in one of these matches the other day. It took place behind an old shed on the above named street, and was a very brilliant affair. The party numbered three; two spellers, one on a side, and a third person to give out the words, who was called judge, and the one that was spelled down was to treat the crowd to raisins. They stood up beside the shed, and when all was ready, the spelling commenced. The first word given out was tobacco, and the boy at the head, with a peculiar smile upon his face, drew himself up, put his hands in his pockets and tackled it after the following style:

"T-u-b tub, b-a-c bac, tubbac, e-r er, tubbacer!" Then he shifted the quid in his mouth, from his left to right cheek, and looked to the judge for further proceedings.

That individual then stepped back a few paces to consult a paper which he held in his hand, upon which the words were written, and finally came to the conclusion that it was spelt right, but the boy at the foot did't seem to be of the same opinion, "'cause he said, he kind 'o thought the otter be a k on the behind syl'bil." A dispute then followed, and a boy from the street was called in to settle the matter. The question was laid before him by the judge, who, at the same time, managed to tip him a wink, which meant raisins, and the new comer was prompt to join in with him that the word was spelled correctly in the first place. This ended the dispute and the spelling was resumed, although the boy at the foot didn't appear to be satisfied with the way things were going. The next word on the list was thumb, and this was given to the boy at the foot of the class, whose turn it was to spell now; and he spelled it right off, too, without any hesitancy, but he forgot to add the b, and was promptly hooted out, much to his discomfiture.

The judge then informed him that he was beat, and requested him to fetch on the raisins forthwith. But this he refused to do, firmly believing he had spelled the word right, and that they were trying to fool him. He became very wrathy, and declared the judge to be a liar and a thief, and that his father was cross-eyed and stole sheep, and several other disgusting things. This, of course, riled the judge, and he went for his accuser with a determination to do his eyes up in mourning. But he mistook his man, for, in the first onslaught, he received a furious welt over the nose with a barrel stave, which caused the juice to flow freely from that organ, while a kick in the pit of his stomach, from a cowhide boot, shut off his wind and doubled him up like a jack-knife. The boy at the head seeing that the judge was getting the worst of it, and having a grudge against the other fellow, now rushed to the conflict, and there's no knowing how the affair would have ended, had not the father of one the youths suddenly made his appearance, bearing in his hand a formidable looking strap, and just as he was about to rush upon the snarling crowd, some boys in the street yelled "cheesit!" and in less than four seconds no sign of any spelling match could be seen in any direction.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Perhaps some of your readers would like to read something from "Little York." York *was* little fifty years ago when the ancestors of many of your stanch German farmers of Pennsvalley, and Nittany Valley, left this wide garden of the Susquehanna, to create, enrich and beautify the homes their sons now possess. You would hardly believe the number of names, made familiar by twenty-nine years residence in Center, I have encountered here. I have only removed to the homes of other branches of the same families it seems. In the town, the old Revolutionary Germans have become Englishified and now form the most substantial element, but they can nearly all speak the "Pennsylvania Dutch" fluently. Business men could not succeed unless they could converse with the country people, who, with but few exceptions, speak but little English, although three fourths of them can but won't unless you speak some bad "Deitch" and give them the first laugh. My first greeting often is, "Canst Deitch?" An English reply would lose me a customer; bad Dutch may give me one that can "English" as well as I can.

There is a large foreign element in York, largely Catholic; the Germans are perhaps two thirds of this class, but the Emeral Isle has given us some thousand of population. It is the constant influx of foreign Germans that maintains the old style and habits against American progressional ideas. Yorkers go slow, but they go sure when started. Few towns have so many wealthy men, but the fortunes, except in a few instances, were *saved* not *made*. Built in the centre of the valley, on ground just sufficiently undulating for excellent drainage; the streets rectangular, aggregating over twenty miles in length, macadamized and shaded, some of the trees over one hundred years old; the deep sluggish current of the Cadarows, 140 feet wide, winding through and half around the town, its surface and bank clothed with pleasure boats, makes York not the least inviting place in the world, especially during the warm months.

There is attraction also in the fine substantial, but old fashioned mansions, great in their day, but now they are covered with ivy at the gables and the old fashioned fronts are inviting only as monuments of the past.

The new streets and extensions of old ones of course, are modern, but the shade tree is planted as soon as the house is finished. There are many magnificent modern residences, but they are just such as you see elsewhere.

"Little York" contains about 18.000 inhabitants. The N. C. R. R. Shops, which are about being removed to Baltimore, employ about 300 men. The two private car shops formerly employed about 150 to 200 men each but since the panic, their forces are much reduced, and the shops are even idle at times. Six agricultural implement shops, manufacturing every thing from reapers to cotton gins, employ a large force of workmen. This industry has suffered little from the panic. One shop has even doubled its capacity: the farmers had large crops and good prices last year, and the prospects are equally good for this season. Two large foundries and machine shops, several small ones, a shoe factory, cigar making, whip factory, and many other smaller industries complete the employments of our laboring population. Few towns have as many men of leisure as York has. With money safely invested, they live comfortably off the interest, hoarding up their surplus, and not having a dollar invested in any home enterprise. men have a right to do as they please with their means, but if York's millions were working for her good we might talk of "Little" Baltimore and "Little" Harrisburg before the close of the Century. But a few live men are scattering up the dry bones of Rip Van Winkle, and better policy may be followed in the near future.

We have direct Railroad communication with Harrisburg, Lancaster, Gettysburg, Baltimore and about thirty miles of a narrow guage railroad to Peach Bottom, are completed, and the trains run regularly that far.

We have a morning *Daily*, and Evening *Telegram* giving the latest news, also, six weekly secular and one religious paper, to say nothing of *Jack Shepherd's Gospel Trumpet* that is edited, published and carried every two weeks by J. S. in person. When Jack is sick, as he was last week the *Trumpet* does not blow. One of our most prominent citizens, Mr. P. A. Small, died last week. He was known and highly esteemed by business men and acquaintances throughout this and adjoining States. This estate is estimated at over $3,000,000. By this week's issue, I see that the Orthograpic Mania is prevailing in Bellefonte. We have it here in the worst form. I strongly suspect that some of my patients died because the nurses, instead of giving the medicine, gave them a polysyllable with ten silent letters and ever so many diphthongs.

I should have been rejoiced to witness your Bee for I have an old grudge against one of the participants. If it had taken my bottom dollar (unfortunately I don't have money,) would I have given those successful young ladies bouquets as large as a half bushel!

"Daniel S. Keller, is a devil of a speller," is a rhyme a quarter century old, as a couple hundred men and women scattered all over creation can testify. In judging from my own experience, I am led to believe that Dave's chivalry triumphed over his ambition; besides, he didn't require the Dictionary, had been to Parnassus and has such a set of teeth!

You have several Yorker's in Bellefonte, among them Rev. Lilly, son of a distinguished minister here, and "Little Miller," as we call him, for we also have a Big Miller. Little is not little on a preach, and if he don't make rumsellers and rumdrinkers quake, and bring sinners down on their knees and the new church up on its foundations, then he has harder material to work on than he had in York, that's all!

I find I am getting voluminous and prosy, so I'll stop; if I afflict you again, I'll try and stick to my text. H.

——A lumberman, named John C. Conner, of Clearfield, was robbed of about fifteen hundred dollars in notes and checks last Friday night, the 16th, at Lock Haven, his room at the Montour House being entered and the papers taken therefrom. Payment has been stopped. Surely Lock Haven has the ways of a large city.

——The spell of weather we have been having, is nowhere compared to Jack's spell of prairie, the other evening.

——Let everybody turn out to hear Col. W. W. Brown's lecture in the Court House on Tuesday evening, May 4. Subject: the ups and downs of life.

——Mr. Wilber Twitmire, at No 4. Bush's Arcade, keeps on hand at all times a splendid assortment of stoves, and plain and fancy tinware. If you wish a firstclass cook stove cheap, be sure and call upon him. All kinds of job, and outdoor work attended to promptly and at the most reasonable rates.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS?—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness-Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Hearts burn, Palpitation of the heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggists, F. P. GREEN, and J. Zeller & Son, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cts. Two doses will relieve you.

6-45-1y-eow.

——The people of noble old Massachusetts, had a glorious time on the 19. The occasion being that of the celebration of the Centenial of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. It was a general holiday throughout the State, orations, poems and speeches being indulged in. There was one continual line of flags and some houses were covered with a pyramid of flags, songs were sung, drums were beat, guns were fired, and men, women and children with hearts overflowing with patriotism, rushed to and fro in wild and joyous excitement, reminding one so much of the tremendous excitement of the people rushing to Sechler & Co's., mammoth Grocery Store, in the Bush House building, Bellefonte, Pa., the best freshest and cheapest groceries in town.

SPELLING BEE.—There will be a spelling match for the benefit of the Lutheran Church of this place, on Monday evening next, in the Court House. The sides will be selected during the week by the captains appointed for that purpose. Three prizes are to be awarded. After the sides selected are spelled down, a fourth prize will be contended for by a volunteer class. Fun ahead! Don't fail to attend.

SPELLING BEES.—On the subject of 'Spelling Bees,' the Baltimore „Sunday :"Telegram" says that these entertainments are rapidly becoming the fashionable amusement of the times, and while we believe that competition is the life of the school as well as the soul of trade, our inclinations are to censure the method by which the bees are conducted. As a matter of course, each thinker has his own idea as to how any subject shall be developed, and many ideas are already floating around, each considered by its originator as the very best, notwithstanding which we suggest that the old form of the spelling classes, as familiar to our grandfathers, fathers, and some of ourselves, be the method by which proficiency be determined. If sides are formed, the individuals should stand in a row, the members of one side alternating with those of the other. If the head of the class misses, he should retire to the foot of the line, and instead of the word being repeated to the next, a new word should be used, because few words have more than one correct and one incorrect way of being spelled, and a close observer may spell a word correctly from noticing the incorrect mode of spelling of his predecessor, whereas if the word had been given first to himself, he would have made the same mistake. Each person missing three words should then be ruled out of competition. The exercises should consist of words in common use, and such as have determined letters falling into determined places. Which would be the best speller, the one who spelt "wo" with or without a final "e"? And so of "good-by" or "bye," and yet what contentions do we hear over just such trifling inconsistencies as these. Is a man any the less educated because he spells hooping cough whooping cough, ankle or ancle, ardor or ardour, catchup, ketchup, or catsup; wagon with one or two g's; fugh, or foh, or fu; nonesuch nonsuch; mosquito, musquito, moschetto, moschetto, mosquetoe, mosquetto, muscheto, muschetto, musketo, musqueto, musquetoe, musquitto, or miskeeter? And so of hundreds of other such words. Authorities may be brought for almost any mode of spelling them. Who of this day follows the orthography of Chaucer, justly considered the greatest of ancient English writers? He wrote chepe instead of cheap.

"Til she may finden some men hire to chepe."

And the mode of spelling school was scole; "In the scole of a myghti man ech dai." Wherein have we improved upon the orthography of the four words scole, myghti, ech and dai, as quoted from Wyclif. Dedis, c. 19.

Chaucer also uses scoleres and scoleward, Shakspeare, Shakespeare, Shakspere or Shakspear has it scooling in Mid-Summer Night's Dream, and scholler in Henry VIII. The uncertainties of orthography are so numerous, and their influences so trifling, that we think the bees become ridiculous when individuals who have shown great aptitude for placing letters in modern acknowledged sequences should be turned down for spelling deleble with an "i" instead of an "e."

This word has been considered a catch word on account of its being the antonym to indelible, which is spelled with an "i," and yet etymology teaches that both are derived from the Latin Delere, and that up to modern writers both words were spelled with an "e," and that the romantic languages still retain the "e" in indeleble.

After the epidemic of words passes, we hope to see a growth of thought spring up under a method of reasoning that will trim the useless leaves (or words) from the tree of knowledge, and give it a chance to bear fruit rather than foliage.

A LAND CASE of more than ordinary importance, we learn is to be tried in Centre county next month, before his Honor Judge Elwell, of Columbia county. Judge Elwell's great experience and ability, especially in cases of this kind, seem to be recognized by the legal profession throughout the State, as we notice he is chosen to try many leading cases. This case is set down for May 3d. The city of Philadelphia is plaintiff and Messrs. Smith, Rhodes and Smith are defendants. The attorneys concerned are Messrs. Blanchard, Beaver & Wilson, of the Centre bar. Judge Linn of Lycoming, Senator Wallace of Clearfield, and S. R. Peale of our bar. The question involves the location of certain lands, mostly in Centre county, which were long since devised to the city of Philadelphia for the benefit of the poor. As the great mineral wealth of the lands lying along the West Branch river and its tributaries is developed, the titles to lands grow in significance, and our leading lawyers are likely to have something of a harvest before these questions become finally settled. The lands in dispute in this case are believed to be very valuable as being of this kind, and the conclusion of the case will be watched with much interest.—Clinton *Democrat*.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of the Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulance, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pugative Pellets for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

Mount Union College—Its Distinctive Features and Late Improvements.

The late Chief Justice Chase, as Trustee, sounded the key-note, "Mount Union having the elements of being the best College in the land, should the most freely and widely extend its superior advantages equally to our country's worthy poor or self-dependent." Attendance in Departments past year 1,197; different students from first 11,027, of whom 7,519, one-third ladies, have taught public schools. The Departments—ancient and modern Classical, Philosophic, Scientific, Normal, Commercial, Musical, Fine Art, Preparatory—unsurpassed in modern Facilities and competent Professors. Apparatus and Museums, worth over a quarter million dollars, best in United States, for objective, teaching, applying Science. Superior advantages in Music, Normal Training, Commercial Science; over 2,000 commercial students now fill good situations. College property, donated for benefit of students, worth $451,235,00, enables any person of either sex to obtain thorough instruction in any study, and support themselves; income last year $26,540.00, benefiting students; three regular Terms, (Spring, Summer, Fall,) enable students to earn their College expenses by teaching Winters, without falling behind College classes; special Winter Term for others; call for teachers greater than supply. This College, by having erected buildings, keep Board at about $3,00 per week—club and self-board much less. Tutition but a trifle; no contingent or extra charges; students enter any time in term, at proportional rates; for catalogues, address Pres. O. N. Hartshorn, LL. D., Alliance, or Mt Union, O. Location, healthy, moral, accessible,—15 minutes by the omnibus from Union Depot, Alliance, Stark Co., to the junction of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Cleveland & Wheeling Railroads. If attendance increase, another excellent building will be added this session. Summer Term opens May 11, offering special advantages.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Mr. FRANK GOWEN, president of the Reading railroad, having decreed that no member of the Workingmen's benevolent association shall ever again get any thing to do under that monopoly, hascalled out the *Danville Intelligencer* as follows:

The decree issued by Frank Gowen, the president of the Reading railroad company, that no man shall labor for the monopoly of which he is the controlling head who belongs to the Workingmen's benevolent association is the coolest piece of presumption and arrogance on his part that the public have yet witnessed. Whatever faults the working miners may have, and no doubt they are many, the attempt of this foreign corporation—for that is what it essentially is—to deprive the workingmen from combining for protection of their own interests, is tyranny of the basest kind. This very man Gowen and his company were instrumental in forming that mammoth compination which includes the Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawana and Great Western, Wilkesbarre coal and iron, Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania coal companies. These are the companies that hold the whole anthracite coal fields in their grasp and make the people pay tribute to them. They know that anthracite can be found nowhere else but in this state, therefore they can dictate what terms they please. And this is the combination despotic beyond anything yet attempted in this country, which talks of the heinousness of workingmen's combinations. And many simple minded people join with them in denunciation of the working classes. They commit a grave error in doing so Rather should they stand by the operatives in their just demand, the right to associate together for mutual protection. It is an American right, and dark will be the day to the United States when that right cannot be enjoyed. Our liberties then will have rotted away beneath our feet.

——The Huntingdon papers are just now fighting over the payment of the witnesses in the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School investigation. We know nothing about the wrongs the *Globe* complains of, but we do know that the constable of Curtin township in this county, sloshed around several days in the slop and cold to subpœna witnesses in the case, and when his bill was sent in that was all that was of it. He got no pay, nor can he hear anything from the parties who drew the money from the State Treasury to pay the expenses with. How many others are in his fix we don't know, but it is a burning shame that those connected with that investigation and who have the money of the State in their pockets to pay the expenses contracted, do not settle and pay up the witnesses and others who were put to the trouble and expense of attending. —*Watchman.*

Stamp Tax on Notes and Drafts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 2, 1875.

Lucian Hawley, Esq., Supervisor Int. Rev., New York, N. Y.

SIR: Numerous letters have been received at this Office, making inquiry as to the liability to stamp tax of notes and drafts made payable at a bank, etc.

It is not believed to have been the meaning and intent of Congress, to require stamps upon promissory notes made in the usual commercial form and payable at a bank, when such notes are given in good faith and in the ordinary course of business. Under a strict interpretation of the law, they might perhaps be held as "vouchers." It is well known however, that the leading purpose of the recent enactment, with regard to stamping bank checks, vouchers, etc., (Section 15, Act of February 8, 1875,) was to cut off the frequent evasions of the stamp tax on checks, as, for instance, by the use of receipts, checks payable nominally one day after date without grace, etc., etc.

Unless the notes referred to are used simply as a substitute for checks, as evasions of the stamp tax on checks, this Office will not insist upon their being stamped.

The above remarks will also apply to drafts upon private parties not bankers, etc., accepted payable at a bank.

A receipt which performs the work of a bank check, as for instance, where a person who has money on deposit with a bank, draws out a portion of it, but instead of drawing it out upon a check, gives the bank his receipt therefor, which is taken by the bank and held as a voucher, is considered liable to the tax.

If a dividend due a stockholder has been credited to his deposit account, upon the books of a bank, it has become a deposit, and a receipt given it or for any portion of it, would, in my opinion, be liable to stamp tax.

But while a receipt given for a dividend which has not lost its identity by taking the form of a deposit, might perhaps under a strict construction of the statute be liable to the stamp tax, it would not in my opinion fall within its intent and meaning, and this Office will not insist upon its being stamped.

Section 6, of the Act of March 3, 1875, exempts from the tax "the receipts in the receipt book of a saving bank or institution for savings, having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits without profit or compensation to the association or company, when money is paid to a depositor on his pass book."

The banks referred to in the above exemption, are those which properly made returns on "Form 106 *a*," and Collectors should require stamps on the receipts of depositors in receipt books kept by any other banks. Some banks whose returns should properly be made on "Form 106 *b*," are in fact erroneously making them on "Form 106 *a*." This error should be corrected. Receipt books of such banks should of course be stamped.

A certificate of deposit, which is such on its face, and represents money actually deposited in a bank by the person to whom it is issued, is not considered liable to stamp tax. The money represented by such certificates should be returned and taxed as deposits.

Check drawn on their own bank, by bank officers or clerks for their salaries, should be stamped. "Cashiers' checks" in general, issued or delivered to outside parties for payments, etc., require stamps.

Checks drawn by bank officers merely for the purpose of charging an account with items, as an inside transaction of a bank, but not *issued*, are held to exempt.

Inland Bills of Exchange upon a bank, etc., and bills drawn in a foreign country upon a bank, banker, or trust company in the United States, should be stamped before being accepted, negotiated or paid.

Drafts or bills drawn in the United States upon a foreign country, need not be stamped, not being "vouchers" in the meaning of the law while in this country. Interest coupons are exempt. Duplicates of bills, orders, etc., are liable the same as originals. Receipts not relating to bank business, for instance for rent, are exempt.

Checks drawn by a bank upon itself, for the purpose of paying its own dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations, and *issued*, should be stamped.

Checks drawn by State, county or city officers in their official capacity, upon public funds deposited in a bank, are exempt if said funds are kept separate from private accounts.

Section 15 of the act of February 8, 1875, imposes a stamp tax of two cents upon a "bank check, draft, order or *voucher* for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company." This is the only stamp tax upon written instruments issued on or after October 1, 1872, now in force.

It imposes the tax upon checks, orders, etc., drawn on time, as well as those payable at sight or on demand, so also on receipts or other vouchers *substituted for checks, etc., as commonly used according to the custom of banks and merchants.*

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner.

——The miners stuck up a notice in Osceola last week, warning all miners, or others who might be induced to become miners, to keep away from the Osceola and Houtzdale mining regions, as the miners were on a strike. They allege, that owing to the low prices paid, they are unable to live and support themselves and families.

——The ladies of Bellefonte and vicinity will no doubt be much interested in knowing that the grand Spring Opening of Mrs. N. K. Dare's millinery establishment takes place on Saturday, May 1, when the finest and most complete stock of millinery goods ever brought to this town will be displayed. Prices more reasonable than ever. Allegheny street, nearly opposite P. O.

——The cold spell didn't seem to chill the orthographical spell, its getting warmer than ever.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, the Agents for the sale of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorized us to say that it is true.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* recently published the enormous results of a Tontine fund in New York, by which, from an original investment of $200 in 1792, an estate now valued at over one million dollars, to be divided among seven survivors, besides having paid heavy dividends during the lifetime of those who died. This is the principle of the Tontine plan, originally applied to life insurance seven years ago, by the Equitable Life Insurance Society, upon whose policies the large surplus of over *fifty* per cent, (in addition to the reserve) has been already accumulated for the benefit of its policy holders. The object of the Equitable's Tontine plan is to overcome the objection urged that life insurance may be unprofitable to those who live long. The Tontine plan meets this objection squarely for, while it pays the full amount of the policy at death—a sum always greatly in excess of the premiums paid during life—the profits, or dividends, are accumulated and compounded for the benefit of the survivors. It is therefore estimated, that at the end of 15 years, an ordinary policy—issued at the lowest rates—becomes paid up for its full amount, with an annual income thereafter, or the policy may than be terminated and an amount withdrawn in cash equal to all premiums paid with a fair rate of interest, added, making the insurance meanwhile cost nothing, and an Equitable policy, a good investment.

The progress of the Equitable is unprecedent. Organized in 1859, it has steadily worked its way up to the front rank and now possesses cash assets exceeding $26,000,000, with an annual income of $10,000,000. Whatever is possible to be realized in life insurance must be accomplished by the Equitable. It will therefore be to your interest to insure in this company without delay.

Apply to I. L. REGISTER, General, Agent, Philadelphia, or John I. Rankin, Agent, Bellefonte.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as consumption, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pains in the head, deficiency of presperation, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeit. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per dollar. It never fails.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all disease of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philapelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration: for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cold will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulent and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of SIXTH and ARCH STS., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggests throughout the country. 10-8t

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
50 6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 28, 1875.

The cold weather during the first part of the month interfered with farm work so much that farmers are now rushing ploughing, etc., with all their available force. This causes a general stagnation of business in our town so far as this class of custom is concerned, which court week does not seem to revive.

WHEAT.—There is very little wheat coming to town, although some of our farmers still continue to hold on for higher figures. Those who have bought at current prices are disposed to hold for higher prices for fear, as all the markets indicate an upward movement just now

CORN.—Corn is very quiet and the supply is equal to the demand.

OATS.—In oats there is nothing doing.

RYE.—There is more demand for rye since the repeal of the local option law, and if the court grant licenses, there will be many rye faces before the month is out.

HAY.—Our crack farmers, who realize the top prices for hay, among whom we mention John Rishel, Esq., of Benner township, John A. Woodward, of Howard, Gen. James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, have sold their stock, and good hay is now very scarce. In consequence of this prices are looking upward which makes a golden opportunity for those more remote from our town and who are fortunate enough to have hay on hand for sale.

STRAW.—Straw is very scarce and wanted for stable use, packing glass and making paper. There don't seem to be any regular price.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are in limited supply, but prices are steady. The demand is not so high as last year.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	60
Corn, shelled	65
Oats,	55
Clover seed, choice	5.75
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Sides	11
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Rags	—
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6c
Pork by the hog	8c
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½c
Cod Fish, whole	8c
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20c
Oranges per doz	35c
Grapes, per lb	40c

Philadelphia Market Report.

Monday, April 26th, 1875.

REMARKS.—Trade does not improve with that rapidity that was generally anticipated, owing to the wet and cold weather, but it is far better than at this date last year. The merchants, however, are hopeful of the future, and anticipate an early resumption of important industrial enterprises, which cannot fail to impart something of an impulse to trade. Money is very abundant and easy of access, yet there is no disposition to enter into any new enterprises involving large amounts of capital.

WHEAT—The receipts have been very light, and the demand is moderate at the decline noted at the close of last week. The stock, particularly of Winter, is steadily becoming depleted. Our advices from the West in regard to the growing Winter Wheat are rather conflicting, and it is universally acknowledged that the weather has been most unpropitious. Sales of 23,000 bus Penna. and Western Red at $1.27@1.30; 15,00 bus Western Amber at $1,31@1.34; 800 bus do do on private terms; and 1,500 bus Western White at $1.35@1.45. Spring Wheat continues nominal. No. 1 Milwaukee is offered here at $1.27, and No. 2 at $1.13 without finding buyers. To-day there was more demand for wheat, and holders were firm in their views, with sales of 1,600 bus Penna. and Western Red, good and choice, at $1.29@1.32; 4,000 bus Penna. and Western Amber at $1.32@1.35; 400 bus Michigan White, good at $1.45; and 800 bus Kentucky do, good and fancy, at $1.42½@15.0. Receipts for the week, 121,700 bushels.

OATS—There has been a limited inquiry at the decline noted at the close of last week, and the offerings are very moderate. Sales of 46,000 bus Penn. and Western Western at 71@73c—chiefly at 72@73c; 2,800 bus do do, choice at 74c; 700 bus Delaware do, choice, at 76c; and 2,,00 bus dark and light mixed at 69@70c. To-day the market was quite active and prices fully 1c higher with sales of 8@10,000 bus Western White at 73@74½c, and 1,400 bus do do, choice, at 75c; also 700 bus Western light mixed 72 cents. Receipts for the week, 45,500 bus.

RYE—There is very little here. Sales of 81,000 bus Penna. and Western Red at $1.05. To-day 400 bus Penna. sold at $1.08.

CORN—The market has been dull and weak since our last notice, the inquiry for export and local consumption being limited. Sales of 24,000 bus Penna. and Western Yellow, part in the cars and part in grain depot, at 88½@89c; 2,000 bus do do at 90c; 5,800 bus Western high mixed at 88a89c; and 40,000 bus do do on secret terms. To-day there was more activity and prices were 1c higher, with sales of 4,800 bus Penna. and Western Yellow at 89a90c, chiefly at 90c in the grain depot; and 6,000 bus Western mixed at 89@90c in the cars and from the depot, and 8s f. o. b.; 32,773 bus were shipped to Liverpool, per "Ohio." Receipts for the week 215,709 bus.

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	12¾	23
" 5-20s, c. '67, M. and N	18¾	19
" " " '64, " "	19¾	20¼
" " " '65, " "	20	20¼
" " " '65, J. and J	20¾	20¾
" " " '67, " "	21¾	21¾
" " " '68, " "	21¾	21¾
" 10-40, coupon	20¾	20¾
" Pacific 6's	22¾	23
New 5's, Reg. 1881	5¾	15¾
" " c. 1881	6¾	17
Gold	15¼	15¾
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania	74¾	75¼
Reading	56¼	56¾
Philadelphia & Erie	21¾	22¾
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	51
" Valley, Ex. Div	62¾	63¼
United R. R. of N. J	128¾	129
Oil Creek	10	10½
Northern Central	11¾	12
Central Transportation	8¾	8¾
Nesquehoning	5	15¾
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '89	103¾	104¼

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Milesburg Building & Loan Association will be held at their rooms in the Borough of Milesburg, on Saturday, May 1, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of the stockholders is requested. By order of the President.
FRANK E. TAYLOR.
16-2t Secretary.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 17-4w

REBUILT CHICAGO. Hand book of the Resurrected City. 150 pp. 300 engravings of new Buildings, etc. Sent, prepaid, for 50 cts. J. M. WING & CO., Ashland Block, Chicago. 11-4t

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—*Gentlemen:* In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, at one o'clock P. M., and select *viva voce* by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg as required by law.
R. M. MAGEE,
15-3t County Superintendent.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE

A valuable farm containing 388 acres more or less in Worth twp., within two miles of the railroad station at Martha Furnace.

The farm is under good state of cultivation, over one hundred acres cleared the balance covered with a valuable growth of timber. It is also well watered. Will be sold together or in lots to suit purchaser.

Terms easy. Any person in quest of a good farm will do well to examine this before purchasing elsewhere.
9-tf MICHAEL BROWN.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875,

at one o'clock, P. M., a tenement and tract of land situate in Harris township, Centre county, Pa, the property of John Mayes, deceased, bounded and described as follows: On the east and north by lands of Wm. McFarlane, on the west by lands of Wm. Thompson, on the south by land of Moses Thompson, containing nearly two acres. Thereon is a good frame house, stable, wagon-maker shop, lumber shed and other out buildings. A choice lot of fruit trees are on the premises. Running water within a few rods of the house, also a cistern at the door.

TERMS: One half the purchase money within ten days, the balance in one year from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest.
GEORGE E. WASSON,
Executor of the Estate of John Mayes, dec'd
16-td

Kidney Complaint

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the accumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention to the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.
Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. SHARMAN.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq: Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excrutiating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine and if I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without.
Respectfully,
J. M. GILE.
561 Third Street, South Boston

NEARLY BLIND.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to benefit others, I will state:—

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last Summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidney, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial, I bought a bottle of VEGETINE, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used Vegetine and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attributed the cure of the two diseases to Vegetine, and nothing else.

If I am ever effected with anything of the kind again I shall try Vegetine as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept thanks, and believe me to be, Very respectfully,
HUSTIN PARROTT.
No. 35 Gano St., Cincinnati, O.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetine excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE
is sold by all druggists.
17-4w

WHEREVER it has BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

has established itself a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

It is not a Physic, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and give strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Agents. 17-4w

Miscellaneous.

PETERS'

CHEAP MUSIC.

You can get as much music for 50 cents by buying one of our Magazines, as you can purchase for $3 in any other way.

We have now ready and will send post-paid, NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC. A Collection of new Piano Pieces by Kinkel, Becht, Pacher, Wagner, etc., etc., every number containing at least Six choice Pieces.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES. A Collection of Songs and Choruses, by Hays, Stewart, Danks Thomas, etc. Every number contains at least Seven Peices.

Nos. 1 to 17 LA CREME DE LA DREME. A Collection of choice classic and difficult Piano Music from the very best authors, such as Liszt, Wagner, etc.

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents per number, or Six numbers for $2. Twelve numbers, $4.

Address,
J. L. PETERS, 854 Broadway, N. Y.
17-4t P. O. Box 5429

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THE PIONEER.

A handsome illustrated newspapes containing information for everybody. Tells how and where to secure a Home cheap. *Sent free to all parts of the world.*

It contains the *new Homestead* and *Timber Laws*, with other interesting matter found only in this paper.

Send for it at once!

It will only cost you a Postal Card.
New number April just out.
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WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabnet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp,
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia Pa.
Vol. 7 No. 9-9m.

PLASTER.

We are now prepared to deliver the

CELEBRATED CAYUGA PLASTER,

finely ground, in car loads of 24,000 pounds to 28,000 pounds, manifest weight to be paid for as follows:

Curtin Station	9,00 per	2,000 lbs.
Milesburg	9,00 per	2,000 lbs.
Bellefonte	9,00 "	" "
Unionville	9,25 "	" "
Julian	9,75 "	" "
Martha	9,75 "	" "
Port Matilda	10,00 "	" "
Hannan	10,00 "	" "
Bald Eagle	10,00 "	" "
Tyrone	10,00 "	" "
Snow Shoe	10,50 "	" "

Retail, at our yard in Bellefonte

9,50 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

Farmers will advance their interests by laying in their stock at once, or by informing us as to how much they will want, as it is hard to get as the season progresses toward corn planting.

We continue to buy

CORN AND POTATOES

at the highest market prises.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.
14-8t

PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.

JACOB RHONE,

PRINCIPAL.

The spring session commences Monday, April 26. Complete course of studies taught. Terms low. Good boarding at very low rates. Location healthy. This school affords an excellent opportunity to secure a good education without spending a fortune. For terms address
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Pine Grove Mills, Pa.
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Danchy & Co.

KEARNEY'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the only known remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

And a positive cure for
GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,
Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Irregular or painful Menses, Bearing Down, Chlorosis, Sterility and all complaints incident to females.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

For Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

cures Diseases arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, &c., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

Prof. Steele says: "One bottle of Kearney's Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

Permanently cures all affections of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swelling existing in Men, Women and Children, no matter what the age. Ask for Kearney's. Take no other.

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

DEPOT, 104 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis. Send stamp for pamphlet free.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. 31-1y

Avoid Quacks & Imposters

NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE AND CONSULTATION.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables me to treat diseases with success. Cures guarranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage. Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10 cents.

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$10 to $500. Invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book explaining everything, and copy of the Wall St. Review SENT FREE, JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York. 17-5w

$20 DAILY TO AGENTS, 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5.00 Chromos, free. AM. M'F'G. CO., 309 Broadway, New York.

$ MONEY FOR AGENTS IN our ten New Novelties just out; needed in every house; sample and circulars free by mail. H. B. WHITE & CO., Newark, New Jersey. 17-4w

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first class makes, including WATERS, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,

are the best made; The touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful pure and even.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS,

cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; They defy competition. The CONCERTO STOP is a fine Imitation of the HUMAN VOICE. AGENTS WANTED.

A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. 15-4w

GOITRE, OR THICK NECK positively cured. Contains no Iodine or Mercury and can be used with safety at all times. Will not irritate or stain the skin. Send for package. Price 50 cents LICKS & CO., Louisville, Ohio. 15-4w

1,000 AGENTS Teachers, Students, men and woman, wanted to sell CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE U. S. Shows grand results of 100 YEARS PROGRESS. A whole LIBRARY. *Boston Globe.*—Not a luxury, but a necessity. *Inter-ocean.*—Best Selling Book Published. GOOD PAY. Want General agent in every city of 10,000. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4w

NO. 10 of the "100 CROOKED SELECTIONS," is ready. Price 30 cts. The "Series" now contains ONE THOUSAND of the latest and best things for Declamations, Humorous Recitations, Family, etc. Capital for GRANGERS, TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, and LYCEUMS. Also, "Excelsior Dialogues," and "Model Dialogues." Circulars free. Get it of your bookseller, or send price to P. Garrett & Co. 708 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. We make the celebrated PENN LETTER BOX for copying letters without press or water. Agents wanted. 15-4w

CROOKED BOOTS & SHOES. LYON'S PATENT METALIC STIFFENERS keep them straight, prevent running over, wearing off unevenly on the sides, or ripping on the seams; make a boot last half longer. Sold and applied by BOOT AND SHOE Dealers and Makers, everywhere. Local and traveling AGENTS WANTED to introduce. Send 25 cents and height of heel for sample pair, to N. LYON, sole Mf'cr., 54 State Street, Albany, New York. 15-4w

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women, $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risk. A 16 page circular and Valuable Samples free. Send your address on postal card. Don't delay but write at once to
P. M. REED, 9TH ST., NEW YORK.

ICE, ICE, ICE.

I take this method to inform the public that I will furnish Ice the following season at prices so low as to defy competition. To customers taking less than fifty pounds per day, per lb, and these taking fifty pounds or more per day for the full season ¼ cent per pound will be charged. Good ice and full weight will be given in every case.

These prices are as low as ice can possibly be furnished and I guarrantee to all my customers perfect satisfaction. J. E. HAUBENBERY.
14-tf

ESSEX.

PURE ESSEX PIGS,

Two or three, to those wishing to improve their stock. A. S. TIPTON,
6-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

THE WHISTLE.

"You have heard," said a youth, to his sweetheart, who stood,
While he sat on a corn-sheaf, at daylight's decline—
"You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of wood?
I wish that Danish boy's whistle were mine."

"And what would you do with it; tell me," she said,
While an arch smile played over her beautiful face.
"I would blow it," he answered; "and then my fair maid
Would fly to my side, and would here take her place."

"Is that all you wish for? That may be yours
Without any magic," the fair maiden cried;
"A favor so slight one's good nature secures;
And she playfully seated herself by his side.

"I would blow it again," said the youth, "and the charm
Would work so, that not even modesty's cheek
Would be able to keep from my neck your fine arm;"
She smiled—and she laid her fine arm round his neck.

"Yet once more would I blow, and the music divine
Would bring me the third time an exquisite bliss;
You would lay your fair cheek to this brown one of mine,
And your lips, stealing past it, would give me a kiss."

The maiden laughed in her innocent glee—
"What a fool of yourself with your whistle you'd make!
Eor only consider how silly 'twould be,
To sit there and whistle for—what you might take."

—*Robert Story.*

The Right Way of Milking.

A practical farmer who had many years' experience in the managment of the dairy and paid the closest attention to the act of milking, says that the milking of cows resolves itself naturally into two heads, namely; how to milk, and when to milk. It is astonishing what difference there is between good and bad milking. If every drop of milk in a cows' udder be not carefully removed at each milking, the secretion will gradually diminish in proportion to the quantity each day left behind. This fact is accounted for on philosophical principles, and is borne out in practice. In fact Nature creates nothing in vain, and secretion of milk in the cow only suffices to replace that which is daily lost. The milk left behind in the udder is re-absorbed into the system and consequently the next milking will be so much the less in quantity.

But another reason why every drop of milk should be taken, is to be found in the well known fact, that the last milk is double as good as the first; hence, if not removed, there is a double loss. Milking should be conducted with skill and tenderness, all chucking or plucking at the teats should be avoided. A gentle and expert milker will not only clear the udder with greater ease than a rough and inexperienced person, but will do so with far more comfort to the cow, which will stand, well pleased and quiet, placidly chewing her cud, and testifying by her manner and attitude that she experiences pleasure rather than annoyance, from the operation. Cows will not yield their milk to a person they dislike or dread.

A little practice soon enables the milker to perform the act with ease, rapidity and tenderness. The teat should be taken into the palm and enclosed by the fingers, which are pressed tighter below than above, but not absolutely tight anywhere. A portion of the upper part of the hand—the thumb uppermost, embraces a portion of the udder, and the whole hand is drawn gently downward toward the extremity of the teat between the thumb and forefinger. The hands of the milker should be carefully washed before commencing. The teats of the cow should also be washed to insure perfect cleanliness and also to cause the milk to flow gently from the teats.

We now require to consider when the cows are to be milked—a question again resolving itself into two minor ones, namely; at what hours, and how often? The ordinary practice is to milk cows twice a day—at about four o'clock in the morning, or in the winter as soon after daylight as possible, and again at the same hour in the evening, it thus leaving twelve hours interval between each milking. Some recommend milking three times daily, during the summer months, stating as their reason that the cows are then after calving and flush of milkings tend to increase the secretion. There can be no doubt but that, when fed in proportion, such a constant demand would necessarily increase the quantity of milk secreted, but then it is likely that the causes might produce such a depression in the secretory system as would cause a decrease of milk in the autumn and winter, in about an equal ratio.

The Most Deadly Disease.

The most deadly acute disease from which the people of the United States are to-day suffering is pneumonia. There are not less than 2,000 cases at this hour in the city of New York alone. Many are nearly down with it who do not suspect it, and these can bring it on by a single act of indiscretion. Ten minutes on a street corner in the cold wind; a glass of brandy or whisky; late hours and exposure at night; an evening in a badly ventilated church or theater; any of these may permit the latent disease to manifest itself.

The disease attacks the lungs, but is not, as generally supposed, a species of hasty consumption. There is very little expectoration in pneumonia, and in many cases none at all. The cold settles on the lungs, the air passages fill up with mucus, and death is due to the impossibilty of breathing, or, to the weakness which the disease brings on, as cautious dieting is necessary. When the trouble in the lungs is overcome, the patient is often left in so low a condition, that it is impossible to make him rally. It is a rather singular case of this deadly disease that the percentage of cases is as four to one in favor of men. Women very seldom suffer from it. This may be due to the greater exposure to which men are subjected, and to the more sedentary life of women, who do not suffer from such constant changes and such shocks to the lungs. The best preventive against pneumonia is to keep the mouth closed when going from a hot place to a cold, and breathe through the nose. It comes like a flash of lightning; there is no preparation or means of averting it. One may go to bed healthy, to all appearances, and wake with the disease in full blast. Then it is simply a question of constitution. Medicial skill avails but little, and physicians pursue but one course to keep the patient in a warm, equal temperature; to give remedies as much as possible to clear the lungs, and to seek to keep up the proper animal heat. The patient ordinarily partly loses consciousness on the third day, and the crisis is reached on the seventh. If not dead then, there is a small chance of recovery, and all depends on the strength of the patient.

Pneumonia is far more fatal with us than it was years ago. We may attribute the increased mortality from this disease to a multitude of causes. Alcohol gives the disease more victims than all else. Other causes are steam-heating devices, bad ventilation, and tobacco smoke. The deventilized heat of the steam pipes is most injurious to the lungs. The action of the heat on the iron coils sends off a deleterious gas, which seriously impairs the lungs, and renders the inhalation of cold air, positively dangerous. Tobacco smoke dries up the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, and dispels their healthy action. Alcohol destroys the power of the stomach, and so lessens vitality that a simple "cold" speedily becomes pneumonia. These causes—added to the absurd custom of bundling up the throat while leaving the feet nearly without protection—are sufficient to account for the enormous mortality from this disease.

Hell.

The following is principally from a work by Wm. Coventry H. Waddell.

If we can arrive at the undoubted meaning of an ancient word, and ascertain the definition which was attached to it by the people of that early day, we ought to apply the same ancient meaning and not be satisfied by modern definition and such phaeses as "The word originally denoting, &c., &c., came at last to mean, &c., &c."

The Rev. Wm. Stanton, D. D., (Protestant Episcopalian), in his "Ecclesiastical History," says, "Hell originally signified to cover over,' or 'to conceal;' and it is still used in some parts of England; for example, 'to cover a house is to hell it, and the person by whom it is done is a heller.'"

The Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., (Presbyterian), in his notes on the Acts of the Apostles (11 21)," says "Hell is a saxon word derived from Helen, to cover, and denoting literally a "covered or deep place."

There are only four words in the Bible translated hell, viz: Sheol, Hades, Tartarus and Gehenna.

Sheol is a Hebrew word and of course only found in the Old testament; it occurs in sixty-four instances, in thirty-two of which it is rendered hell and in the other thirty-two, "pit" or "grave"

Tartarus does not really occur at all, but a denominative verb derived from it, which (2 Peter, ii, 4) is rendered "cast down to hell."

Gehenna occurs twelve times.

In the common English version the word hell occurs in both Testaments fifty-five times (Whittemore's notes and Illustrations, p. 58)

Dr. Barnes says, Sheol and Hades originally meant "the dark, unknown regions of the dead; the abode of the spirits whether good or bad; residence of departed men whether fixed in a permanent habitation or whether wandering about." As the ancients were ignorant of the size and spherical structure of the earth, they seem to have supposed this region to be situated "in the earth" far below us; and hence it is put in opposition to heaven, Psalms cxxxix, 8: If I ascend to heaven thou art there; If I make my bed in hell (Sheol) thou art there (11 27.)

Professor Stuart, of Andover Theological Institute, whose learning cannot be doubted, says, "The word Gehenna is derived from the Hebrew Gee and Hinnom. The valley of Hinnom (Gee-Hinnom) is a part of the eastern section of the pleasant Wadi or valley which bounds Jerusalem on the south (Isa. xv. 8; xxviii. 6). Here in ancient times, and under some of the idolatrous kings, the worship of Moloch, the horoid idol of the Ammonites was practiced. To this idol children were offered in sacrifice (2-Kings xxiis, 10: Ezk. xxiii, 37-39; 2 Chron. xxviii. 3 Levit. xviii. 21; xx, 2). If we may give credit to the Rabbins, the head of the idol was like that of an ox, while the body resembled that of a man. It was hollow within, and being heated by fire the children were laid on its arms and literally roasted alive We cannot then wonder at the severe terms in which the worship of Moloch is everywhere denounced in the scriptures.

Nor can we wonder that the place itself should have been called Tophet; that is abomination, detestation (from Tolp, to vomit with loathing (Jer. xxxi, 32; xix, 6; 2 kings, xxiii, 10). After these sacrifices had ceased, the place was desertsd and made one of loathing and horror. The pious king Jonah, caused it to be poluted (2 Kings xxiii, 10,) that is, he caused to be carried all the filth of the city of Jerusalem.

It would seem that the custom of desecrating this place was continued in after days down to the period when our Savior was on earth; prepetual fires were kept up, in order to consume the offal that was carried there; and as the same offal would breed worms (for so all putrifying meat does) hence comes the expression, "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched" (Exeget, Essays, pp. 140,141.)

Abundant evidence of the most orthodox character could be adduced as to the original characteristics of these words, but we refrain

Will the reader please take a copy of the New Testament, and write the word Hades opposite the word Hell in each of the following passages and pursue them carefully with the original meaning, as before noted by Dr. Barnes as applying to Sheol and Hades: Matt. xi 23; xvi, 18; Luke x, 15; xvi, 23; Acts-ii, 27, 31; Rev. i, 18; vi, 8; xx, 13, 14 and see how clearly the master draws the contrast between "Capernaum" on a hill site, and Hades "in the earth far below us," &c, &c.

And then the reader, in a similar way, mark the following passages, as having for their original the word Gehenna carrying in mind that place of abomination, the desecrated valley of Hinnom, and at the same time remembering the high estimation those ancient-people placed on the rites of sepulchre, and the horror with which they would entertain the idea of the possibility of their bodies, or any part of their bodies, could be cast into the Gehenna, and he (the reader) will appreciate the glowing language of the Savior when he referred thereto, viz. Matt. v, 22 29, 30,; x, 28; xviii, 9, xxiii, 15; Mark ix, 43, 45, 47; Luke 5; James iii, 6.

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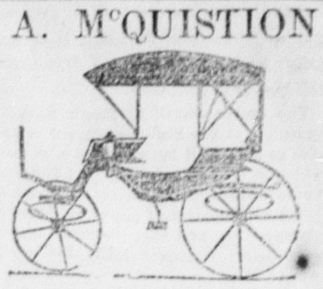

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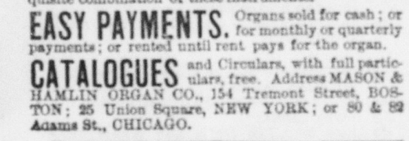

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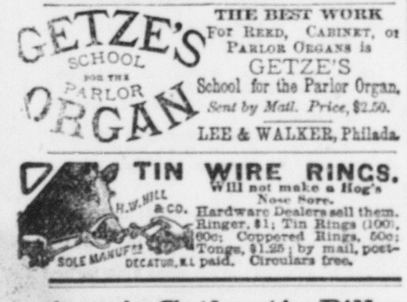

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Its pages will be devoted to popular literature, science, art, education and social development. Its characteristic feature is comprehensiveness. The manuscripts now on hand, and others especially engaged, embrace an usually attractive list of

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF TRAVEL,
SERIAL STORIES, TALES, POEMS,
PAPERS ON SCIENCE AND ART,
POPULAR ESSAYS, NARRATIVES,
LITERARY CRITICISMS, FASHIONS, etc.,

together with a variety of able and interesting articles upon the important Questions of the Day. A large portion of the articles, especially those descriptive of travel, will be

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The pictorial embellishments of the Magazine hereafter constituting one of its most attractive features.

The purpose of the Publishers is to furnish a periodical which shall be instructive in THE HOUSEHOLD, THE LIBRARY and THE READING ROOM, giving an abundance of entertaining and popular literature and information for both old and young, carrying light comfort and good nature into every family, and making it acceptible for the whole Household—father and mother, boys and girls, young men and young women.

THE ILLUSTRATED HOUSHOLD MAGAZINE

includes several DISTINCT DEPARTMEMTS, each under competent and efficient management, viz:

1. SKETCHES—consisting of Descriptions of Travel and Adventure, Serial Stories, Tales and Narratives, lavishly and appropriately illustrated.
2. MISCELLANY—made up of brilliant extracts from new books, highly entertaining sketches of notable persons and things from the best Foreign Publications, Poems and Papers on Science and Art.
3. EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—in which is given brilliant essays upon a wide range of subjects; social topics discussed and current incidents and doings glanced at.
4. FASHION DEPARTMENT—containing a resume of the Paris, London and New York Fashions, illustrated with ingraving of the latest styles.
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THE BEST DOLLAR MONTHLY PUBLISHED,

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THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.
INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

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Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guarranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

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for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

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NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

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FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Limbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring-Worms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulminary nature.

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Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
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METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

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W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Loubarger.
6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,
DEALERS IN
STOVES
OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS
TIN WARE
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST QUALITY OF TIN,
AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
—
SPOUTING
a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.
—
STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
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AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY
LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed,
Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penna. R. R. Office, Agnet, Bellefonte. 32-1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C RICHARDS
takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Avoid Quacks & Imposters
NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE AND CONSULTATION.
Dr. J. B. Dyott, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables me to treat diseases with success. Cures guarranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage. Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10 cents.
J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
31-1y 194 Duane Street, New York.

$5,000 GOLD For a case of Asthma, Cough or Cold that ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM will not cure. Large Bottles 25 cents. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4w

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality
OF
Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!
to all who may want the same, at the
MOST REASONABLE PRICES
Our Coal is of the very
BEST IN THE MARKET
and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE
Shortlidge & Co.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE
WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,
prepared expressly for family use.
BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.
LIME!
WOOD or COAL BURNT,
challenges competition as to quality.
Agents for the sale of
DUPONT'S POWDER
RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.
FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,
all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.
We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
merit and receive a share of public patronage.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE
CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE
Manufactures and keeps always on hand
WHITE AND YELLOW
PINE FLOORING,
Weather boarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.
Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER
Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment
NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,
BELLEFONTE PA.
—o—
THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a
Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND
VESTINGS,
Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard
He also keeps on hand a full line of
Gents Furnishing Goods
of every style and variety, consisting of
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.
JOHN MONTGOMERY.
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a ful assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express busines and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genetal system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.
YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.
These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.
Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,
47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 3385, N. York.

FREE SAMPLES to agents, Ladies' Combination Needle Book, with Chromos. Send stamp. DEAN & Co. New Bedford, Mass. 44-6t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets on second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——On the first of July the Treasury girls will be over with the old love and on with the new.

——What encouragement is there for people to die in Danville, when they steal the crape off the doors.

——The crows had a banquet last week when T. R. Reynold's handsome gray horse died and was hauled out.

——The boss thin entertainment of the season was that given by the Jas. Maas troupe, in this place last week.

——An exchange says the grass is growing quite rapidly. He probably intended that item for the last of May.

——Krom's brown mare Fan, is to trot against Jere Callahan's Black Jim, for $250 on the 20th of May, at Lock Haven.

——Teaching trades to convicts is a kind of compulsory education that no one would object to, unless it might be the convicts.

——Now the boys are beginning to have their heads planed off again; what nice clothes brushes some of those craniums would make.

——The weather is getting warm now, look out for spring fever; let it come, it's better than spring freezing, what we have had so far.

——A Beech Creek man writes, our merchants are busy—lying on the counter, which speaks volumes for Beech Creek, but not in a business way.

——If it would prevent the grasshoppers from coming east, and we believe it would, it might as well be continued through the summer, that is the Beecher scandal.

——There is a talk of starting another paper in Sunbury with J. A. Cake as editor. He will find himself a short cake we fear before he is long in the newspaper business.

——We see it stated that Barnum gave four thousand dollars towards building a public school in Bridgeport, Connecticut. In this case it was the Mayor that made the money go.

——If the lives of some men were to be prolonged by minding their own business, they would prefer sticking their nose into other people's affairs and passing in their checks immediately.

——We know a man who was taken with the fever and ague, a short time ago, whilst living in an adjoining county, and when he found he would have to shake he got well, he was too lazy to do it.

——There will be a buzzing time in Beech Creek next week, for then the extensive steam mill of Saylor, Day & Co., will be running, which will give work to many men who for some time have been idle.

——House cleaning time at last is here, the grumblingest time of the year, when wives do scrub and wash and pout, and kick and cuff the young ones about, and the husband eats cold dinners and vows old Pluto couldn't stand cleaning house.

——We have not the least doubt but the Lord loves a cheerful giver, but whether those people who sent frozen potatoes, old boots, and bursted umbrellas, to the Kansas sufferers are the kind of cheerful givers that the Lord loves, we are not prepared to say.

——He lives in Northumberland Co., and they say he caught eight hundred pigeons all in one day. If it were fish we might believe it but we must have our doubts about this unless they take off just one pigeon. Wonder if the bird-catcher's name wasn't Pepper, if not it ought to be.

——A young man was here who has been to school considerable had made his parents believe he was quite an adept at reading the thoughts of others, and the old folks were quite proud of him, but here he told his father for the fourth time within a week, that he believed he was going to give him money to go to town with and have a good time. That humbugged sire took down the fishing pole and broke it into little bits over that smart boy's back, and now he has quit reading thoughts.

For the Republican.

The following is a condensed report of Union School, Liberty District, 5 months term ending Friday, April 2, 1875. No. of scholars enrolled, 34; average attendance during term, 39; percentage of attendance during term, males 86, females 88. 12 pupils the last month and 2 during term did not miss a day, although many of them had nearly two miles to go. Branches of study: Reading, 32; writing, 26; mental arithmetic, 26; written arithmetic, 26; geography, 13; grammar, 5; U. S. History, 2; Physiology, 5; composition, 18, weekly; vocal music, daily; map drawing and declamation. 1st, 2nd and 3d reading classes spell daily from the book. Notwithstanding the last day of our school was very rainy 11 visitors were present, the order good and all in all we had a very pleasant time. HENRY THOMPSON, Teacher.

——On Saturday last the veritable Rip Van Winkle, passed through this place. He carried an ancient carpet-sack, containing from its looks a paper collar, and room for several shirts. He was chewing tobacco, about as a mule chews thistles. He was minus one eye, his nose leaned towards Fisher's; he had only two or three teeth in his head and they were scattered around a good deal; his coat might have been Joseph's, not Joseph the notion store man, but Joseph of old, for it was one of many colors, and if there was any of the original coat there it wasn't visible for patches, and just because he went into the Bishop street bakery and begged something to eat some fool said the superannuated and dilapidated individual was an aged tramp. That's always the way, there is always somebody about who has no appreciation for anything of a romantic character.

—— A Dutchman was elected Justice of the Peace in a lower county and his first case was assault and battery and burglary. After some preliminary business the new Squire turned to the accused told him to stand up and said, kilty oure not kilty. In clear tones, not guilty, said the prisoner. Not kilty, said the justice with surprise and indignation pictured upon his countenance, den vat in dunder goomes you here for? I will have no such foolish dings, I belife you vants to fool mit der law and makes von shakass mit me. I findes you von dollar for gondempt mit gourt. You bays der pill and go mit your piziness ower I makes you some druples. The dollar was paid immediately and the accused took his departure whilst the squire continued to foam at the officers for bringing a feller dere dat is not kilty.

——On Sunday last a colored man was riding a colt along the creek road, and when near the bridge the animal took fright and got to plunging around considerably, and finally threw his rider off, who struck on the broken ends of the board walk, tearing the entire seat out of his unmentionables. The folks were just coming from church and the colored man sat down on the stone wall. A gentleman coming along, seeing the colored citizen looked somewhat demoralized, wanted to know what he was doing there. "Well, Boss," he replied, "I is jest sitting on de ragged edge ob dis pair ob pantaloons until dem lady folks goes by from meetin', dats what I'se doin here, Boss."

——We guess candidates for office would just as soon the local option law had remained in force, for then they could stand around and blow, and curse the fates that gave us such an unjust law, and give the boys to understand he would set 'em up quicker than lightning if it only were possible, but it wasn't. But now it is and if he wants to be popular and be considered a brick and run well he will have to lubricate the innards of the intelligent voter early and often. It's nice for the landlord, but the candidates don't see it in that light. We are talking now of Democratic candidates, good Republicans don't take any.

——We know some farmers here abouts who were offered last fall five cents a bushel below the market price for their potatoes, but they were not foolish enough to take it, not much. They buried the esculents, and of course they all froze; but then just look how much they would have lost if they had sold them, especially where they had a great lot of them. Five cents a bushel on a hundred bushel. Jerusalem! that would almost buy a barrel of flour.

——"Do you want to kill that child," asked a Spring street man the other day, of a boy who was bumping a baby in its carriage over a stone pile. "No sir," replied the youth, "but I want to scare him and git him to hollerin like the dickens so mother will take care of him while me and Jim Leathers goes a fishing."

——If we were a housekeeper we don't hardly see how we could keep on good terms with the coal dealing man, who looks just as happy as a big sun flower everytime it snows. If he could get his garden truck and sich from other places, no doubt he would like to have it winter the whole of the year.

——The Altoona *Living Age* has succumbed to the pressure; it died with water on the brain. It kept up a hot fire whilst it lasted.

——James and Harry looked pretty badly puzzled the other day when a colored man called at their drug store for a small piece of flesh colored court plaster.

——There is talk of one or two more stores being started here in a short time. What magnificent store rooms those of Mr. Humes' block will make.

——Some one says that shooting editors is not limited by law, to a season like other game; that shows how much interest law makers have in editors.

——A man with and ear on him like an old fashinned saddle flap, got mad at a couple of boys the other evening and chased them half a mile or more, just for asking him if he came to town a foot or unfolded his wings and flew in.

——We don't see why Col. Noyes, of Clinton County, who is a Democratic candidate for Governor, wouldn't be able to stump the State successfully against any and all opposition when he has on his farm, as the papers say, two calves without tails.

——Twenty six thousand five hundred and forty tons of coal passed over the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, during the week ending April 10, the largest week's work since the erection of the road. During the month of March over ninety two thousands tons of coal passed over the same road.

——The button holing season is drawing near, and many men who heretofore supposed themselves to be considered of small account, will be warmly shook by the hand, and made to believe they are particular friends and highly appreciated by the patriotic citizen who longeth for an office.

——A day or two after our enterprising friend, Isaac Guggenheimer, put up his nice new sign, an Irish gentleman came along, and after looking up at it for several minutes, clasped his hand to his jaw, (he having broken that member trying to spell the word) and started up town on a run in search of a doctor.

——We might get along with the bugs and the grasshoppers, and even take a turn with the small-pox if the lightning-rod man would stay away, but he won't, he was around yesterday. We propose the following subject for our next debating society: Is that man who would hesitate to shoot a lightning rod man a good citizen.

——Mr. Robert Haines, of Snow Shoe, is one of the very few landlords in this county, who has not applied for license. Mr. H. never did fancy selling the ardent, but when it comes to setting a good table and keeping one of the very best hotels in the county, he is there every time. Some men cannot keep a good hotel without liquor, but he can.

——A few evenings ago, in a shoe shop here, when spelling was going on, a man who looked to be stout enough to spell any word in the book, was given heifer, which he spelled hefur, then to help him out of his difficulty he was given an easy word, cow, which he spelled kow, then lett amidst the shouts of all others. He turned around and said he didn't care a darn that's the way they spelled it in West Virginny.

——The Spelling Bee, which was held in the Wigwam, last Friday evening, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sunday School, was well attended and proved a success. About one hundred dollars was realized. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev Wylie. Hon. John H. Orvis was made President and Miss Lide Harris, and Mrs. Wm. P. Wilson Vice Presidents. Hon. P. G. Meek of the *Watchman* and E. T. Tuten, Esq., of the REPUBLICAN, were appointed Secretaries. Among those who were there with the hard word, we may mention A. O. Furst, W. P. Wilson, Hon. Samuel Linn, S. S. Lyon, John Curtin, Roland Curtin, Dr. G. L. Potter, J. A. M. Passmore of Pottsville, Gen'l. Agent and Attorney for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., J. H. Rankin, John Irwin Jr. E. C. Humes, but the want of space will prevent us from giving this very pleasing entertainment as extended a notice as we would wish. Mr. J. H. Rankin held out the longest and was declared the champion speller of the evening, though we think he might not perhaps had not Miss Jennie Gehret been put out on xylite after spelling it correctly if we are not misinformed. We were unable to hear how the word was spelled, but are informed by some parties that the word was misspelled on the list prepared for the occasion, it being spelled with a "z." Xylite is correct, and if Miss Gehret spelled it that way, it was unfortunate that the error on the paper which the prompter held, was not discovered in season. We should liked to have seen her and Mr. Rankin contend for the honnors.

These Spelling Bees have produced more real merriment than any other entertainment Bellefonte has had in a long time.

——A grand Union Temperance mass-meeting under the auspices of the Women's National Temperance Union, will be held in the Court House at this place on Friday next, the 30th of this month. Let all those opposed to sin and suffering, and in favor of bettering the wretched condition of the poor, unfortunate wives and children of drunkards everywhere turn out upon this occasion. Ye fathers and mothers of promising children, you cannot afford to stand idly by, whilst this dreadful, Heaven cursed, soul destroying liquor traffic is going on without raising a word or a hand against it. Ye who have the good of mankind at heart turn out and by your voice and your presence, assist in driving the accursed destroyer from the land, and at the same time, cheer the hearts, and strengthen the hand of those brave women who are working so faithfully in the glorious cause of temperance, and the blessing of the God of the universe will rest upon you.

The following circular has been issued by the Women's National Temperance Union. The branch of this association, in Bellefonte will in accordance with the following programme, observe next Friday, the 30th of April, as a day of fasting and prayer. The place of meeting will be in the M. E. Church, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., when the following order of exercises will be observed:

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—In view of the 30th day of April being fixed upon as a day of Fasting and Prayer by the friends of Temperance in England, the Womans' National Christain Temperance Union unite with them to observe the 30th of April, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, in behalf of Temperance in our land.

Societies are requested to observe the day by holding all-day prayer-meetings and mass-meetings, and by doing such other work as the spirit may prompt.

The following themes are suggested, and an hour designated for each, that all may unite as one in believing prayer:

From 9 to 10 A. M.—For the Christian Women of the land; that they may know and do their duty in relation to the liquor traffic.

From 10 to 11.—For the Pastors of the Churches; that they may be clothed with spiritual power, and taught of God, as to the part they ought to take in this work.

From 11 to 12.—For the Children and Young People of the; land that they may be kept from debasing influence of strong drink.

From 12 to 1.—For Christian and other Business Men; that they may dare to stand by the right.

From 1 to 2.—For our Country, and all in Official Positions.

From 2 to 3.—For Manufacturers and Dealers, Men and Women; that God may open their eyes, to enable them to see that they are ruining the souls and bodies of themselves and others.

From 3 to 4.—For Young Men who frequent the dram shops.

From 4 to 5.—For Drunkards and their suffering wives and children.

Mass meeting, 7½ in the evening.

MISS FRANCIS E. WILLARD,
Cor. Sec. W. N. C. T. Union.
ANNIE WITTENMYER, Pres't W. N. T. C. Union.

SPRING TOWNSHIP, April 19, 1875.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As we are hearing of the doings and closing scenes of the schools all over the county throughout, it would not be amiss to let you hear from Spring, or at least G. P. Gentzel's school. It closed on Thursday, the 15th, and on Saturday evening his school gave a musical entertainment, (which through the kindness of the church committee, was held in the church.) Owing to the bad condition of the roads there was not as large a crowd as was expected, but still there was a good house after the crowd had gathered. Mr. Gentzel told them that they should not expect too much, as they were only children, and not a class of old trained singers. The class then sang several pieces, after which we were entertained by a piece of instrumental music by Miss A. Bible, (who presided at the organ.) After several quartettes and rounds, Mr. Gentzel called on T. B. Rupert, of Zion, for an address. The gentleman got up and made some few remarks as to his coming to the entertainment not to entertain, he then congratulated them on their singing, said from what he had heard, that he came expecting to hear good singing, but his expectations were more than realized. After some other remarks, he then introduced W. J. Tobias as one able to speak. That gentleman acknowledged the presentation but declined speaking, on the ground of not being a speaker. E. Twitmire was then called for but did not respond. After several songs were sung, Mr. Gentzel thanked the audience for their order and kindness. The class sang good night, and we were dismissed; every one pleased. Too much can not be said in praise of the little folks' singing. Just think of a class of singers ranging from nine to sixteen years of age, holding an audience in good order for three hours. We don't believe it can be beat. All we have to say is we hope to hear them again. We would also congratulate the teacher on the way his school did; it speaks well for their training. A LOOKER ON.

——The trial of Joseph Lansbury for the shooting of Col. Butler will take place at Pittsburgh next month.

——After a man had missed a lot of easy words in an up town store the other evening, and got laughed at, he said he used to could spell anything afore he had the rheu matiz.

——A man in Centre Hall offers two thousand dollars to find out who struck Billy Patterson. He might get some of the witnesses in the Beecher scandal to swear to the man for half the money.

——The winter that Bonaparte crossed the Alps is said to have been the most severe one on record; it's a wonder those enterprising *Herald* reporters don't interview Susan B. Anthony and get the particulars.

——Josh Billings and that Lewistown Lawyer spell it enny, and they think he is a mighty poor excuse who can't spell a little word like that in more ways than one.

——Col. V. E. Piollet, State Lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, will deliver a lecture in the Court House this evening. All interested in the order are invited to be present.

——Since the train agents or spies rather, have been taken off of the Northern Central Railroad the conductors feel like men again. That kind of business ought to make even a man like Boss Tweed steal.

——A sore eyed pup had his leg broken in Milesburg last week whilst chasing a steer through the Main street. That was the first excitement they have had in that town that amounted to anything for a long time.

——There won't be a German in the country who will subscribe for that dutch paper, to be published in Doylestown, after they learn the name of the editor, which is Barney McGinty. Be jabers, what a swate dutchman is he.

——Everytime we met a certain few folks last week they looked as though they were just returning from the funeral of their very best friends, but not so, they were ice cream dealers, and they were wondering how long the miserable cold snap was going to last.

——A posse of about 27 policemen were brought to Clearfield last week and sworn in for special duty at the coal mines in that county, for the purpose of keeping an eye on the striking miners and to prevent interference with the non union men who are still at work.

——How are we going to celebrate Decoration day, who will be the orator? Other towns, are making preparations to honor their dead heroes, in a becoming manner, and surely Bellefonte, never get known to be behind in any patriotic undertaking, will do her duty in this.

——The next orthographimania or spelling bee will be held in the Court House, and if we are correctly informed the time is next week and the proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the Lutheran Church of which Mr. Lilly is the pastor. We hope this enterprise will receive the cordial support by all denominations as we have no doubt it will. Since writing the above we have obtained the particulars. See in another column.

——At a regular meeting of the Washington Camp P. O. S. of A. No. 228, Pa., held April 19, 1875. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to remove from our midst, Brother Wm. Kreps, a worthy and esteemed member of our Order, and

WHEREAS, it is just and proper to give expression to the sorrow we feel at the loss of our departed brother. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Kreps, this Camp has lost one of its most faithful members, and the brethren a true friend. That we tender the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy, and would commend them to the tender mercies of Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our departed Brother, we drape the charter, and the members wear crape with ribbon, according to their degrees for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Camp *News*, the Democratic *Watchman*, and the bellefonte REPUBLICAN. Age of deceased, 34 years, 11 months, and 29 days.

W. P. WHEELAND,
E. T. HICKLIN,
JOHN DUNKLE,
Committee.

OBITUARY.—Died at her residence on Lamb Street, on Thursday, the 22d inst., Mrs. Christine Jacob, at the ripe old age of eighty years. She was born at Little York, Pa., and removed to Bellefonte at the age of 20 years, and has continued to reside here ever since, which makes her one of Bellefonte's oldest inhabitants. If good, old Mrs. Jacob had an enemy, we are not aware of it. We know that she deserved none. Noble, kind-hearted, christian woman, always happy in doing good, and ever ready to sacrifice her own comfort, for the good of others. Faithful, unselfish and generous to a fault. She remained conscious and happy up to the last moments of her life, and then passed away like a pleasant dream.

When her spirit took its flight to that beautiful home beyond the stars. She bore up under afflictions with a fortitude that so well becomes a truly earnest christian. Her kindness of heart, her gentleness of disposition, her sympathy for those in trouble, and her love at all times for the pure and the good endeared her to a large circle of friends, who will long keep her memory green in their hearts. To her only daughter Emily, whose grief must indeed weigh heavily upon her, we tender our earnest heartfelt sympathy, and point her for comfort to that better world where partings are never known, where all is eternal sunshine and where the storms of life can never enter. Mrs. Jacobs was a devout member of the United Brethern church, and was buried on the Saturday following her death in the cemetery in this place.

——Hair braids made from combings at Mrs. N. K. Dare's fashionable millinery store, where bonnets, ribbon, trimmings and everything in the line, is to be had at the most reasonable prices. Allegheny street, nearly opposite Post Office.

A Plain View of Lexington.

BY "GATH."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, who writes under the signature of "GATH," gets off the following verses, as appropriate to the present centennial celebrations at Lexington and Concord. The stanzas are homely but good:

'Twas Smith, that immemorial name who led the British troop
Some eighteen miles from Boston, the rebel stores to scoop;
They crossed Charles river in the night, but not unseen, because,
One Paul Revere rode on to tell; also, a Mr. Dawes.

Ahead the Major, Pitcairne went, quite swipy and morose,
The flavor of West India rum exhaling from his clothes;
He swore to find, despite his speed, Jack Hancock gone, unhurt,
And Sammy Adams to a swamp had taken in his shirt.

But when his infantry appeared just after rise of sun,
And found the Yankee minute-men drawn up at Lexington,
The Major, with his pistol out, roared, "Ground your arms! disperse!"
At which their Captain, Parker, lost the power of speech, or worse.

The Major waited just a wink, and mighty grew his ire;
His hiccough was the word of war: "*Hick*—damn ye! *hick* up—Fire!"
The smoke rolled up and on the ground John Brown, and seven more,
Were learning the whole art of war, as dripped to grass the gore.

The grenadiers now waved their hats, the light foot-soldiers cheered,
They lunched beside the corpses, while the people fled afeared;
Then pressing on to Concord, with firebrands and yells,
They dumped much gun-wheel, ball and flint in sundry dams and wells.

But little towns have busy ears, and travelling mile on mile,
From Acton, Bedford, Littleton and Chelmsford, and Carlisle,
Concord, and Westford, came the chaps with scythes and squirrel guns,
Pronouncing something "*su'thin*," and vowing stones were "stuns."

These looking into Concord, from an overtopping ridge,
Beheld a British picket at the little old South bridge.
"By thunder!" Major Buttrick cries, "look there and form your ranks!"
"'Taint 'nuff to *hold* the bridge," sez they, *They're pullin' up the planks!*

They'll tax us for another bridge; two shilling's every head.
I'd rather hev two shillin's go in bullet-moulds and lead."
Then cried that thrifty farmer race: "We'll save the bridge or die!"
Two shillin's, that is Despotism, and all it doth imply!"

As Major Buttrick led the march, still crying, "save the planks,"
A squad of red-coats, aimed direct, behind the bushy banks;
Two Acton men, Ike Davis and Abner Hosmer, staggered,
And left their bodies in the road turned up, with faces haggard.

Then Buttrick leaped three feet, at least, and shouted, "Fire men, fire!"
Two good red coats immediately lay useless and to hire.
The men the coats were measured for, sleep there, through history's tattle;
It was a hundred years ago and that was all the battle.

The picket left its dead behind; the bridge required no planking;
The column wheeled from Concord, to dodge the thousands flanking;
Behind stone walls the old stone flints barked out with bad intentions,
And General Gage for George the Third was losing lots of pensions.

Then Smith, the immemorial—no fight can do without him—
And Pitcairn, on the ragged edge, with no more rum about him.
They heard the old horse-pistols and squirrel-shooters crack,
And lost about three companies before they worried back.

But could they know the great result upon the world and man,
No doubt, in mere philanthrophy, another march they'd plan.
Pitcairn would fill his flask again, and Smith on glory's pages
Stand clearly out from other Smiths, of all the Smithful ages.

A hundred years have passed away, and while old Lexington
The faces of two outlawed men lifts, sculptured to the sun,
Another Lexington enbalms a statue grave to see,
And Grant a rebel Lexington, thinks back to rebel Lee.

How fast, oh Lord! the wars of men and taxes always high!
No sweeter is the freedom cake, the victor's pumpkin pie;
When most at Concord most at war—where was our freedom won!
"Here," Concord says, discordantly; "You lie!" says Lexington.

——A meeting of persons interested in the Keating and Karthaus Railroad, says the Raftsmans *Journal*, was held in Lock Haven on the 15th of this month, and adjourned to meet again in June. Col. Noyes, S. A. Mackey, J. B. Graham and a number of other solid men were present, and expressed themselves dedidedly in favor of pushing the enterprise to a successful termination.

——A Williamsport paper says a fight took place at Scrampoodle near there the other night, and after it was over, there was but one whole nose in the crowd and that belonged to the tea kettle. We thought that was very funny when we heard an Irishman tell it some twenty odd years ago.

——Union Sabbath Schools in Centre County that are too poor to supply themselves sufficiently with books and papers can receive aid to a limited extent from the American Sunday School Union by application to the Society's missionary, Rev. Crittenden, Bellefonte, Pa.

For the Republican.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Mrs. Hannah Brower, widow of William Brower, died in Union township, this county, on the 14th inst., and her funeral took place on the 16th. The corpse was conveyed from the residence of her son Philip, by the hearse of Jas. R. Proudfoot, who is one of the most accommodating undertakers in the State, and whose patronage is increasing rapidly, and we believe he never fails to suit his patrons either in quality or price. Deceased was interred in the Friend's Burying Ground, above the S. S. Intersection, and was aged seventy-eight years, ten months and twenty days, on the day of her death. A large connection of relatives are left to mourn her departure from their midst. Rev. J. Zeigler, of Milesburg, conducted the religious services. Thus we lay them away one by one, and submit ourselves to him, who doeth all things well.